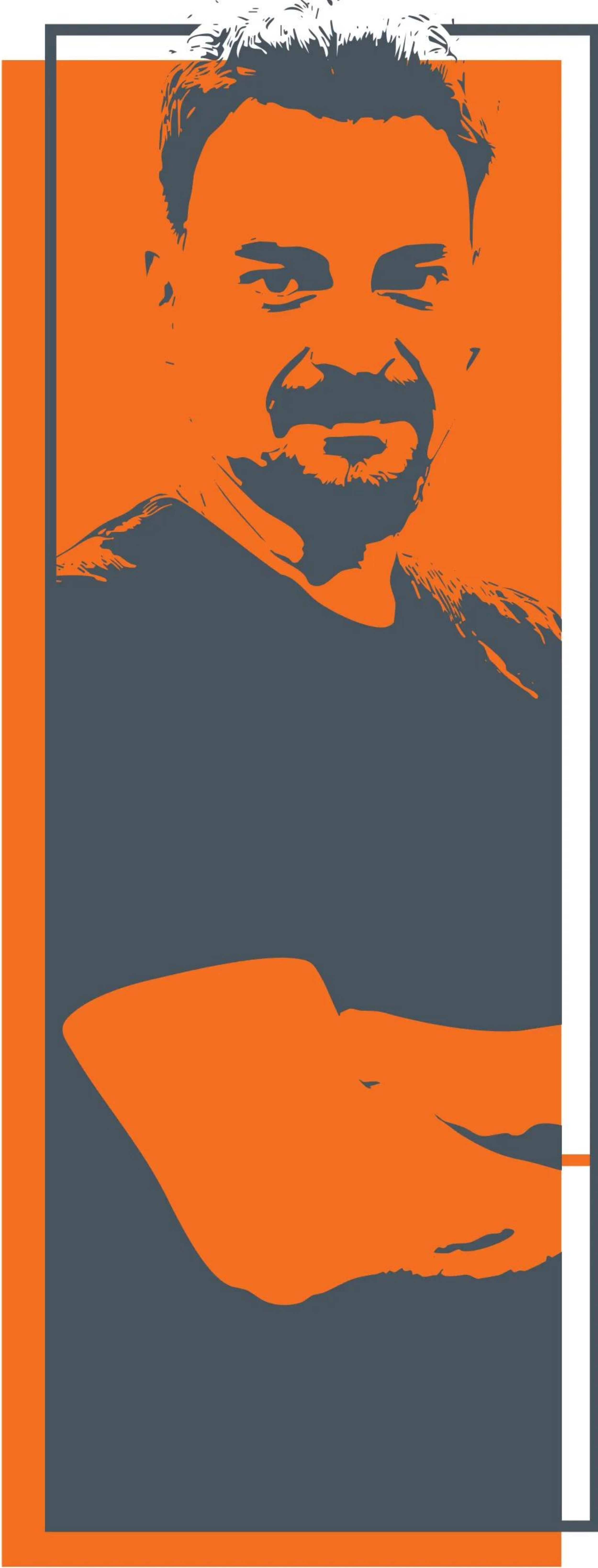


YDT



GRAM MAR LAB

**DERS NOTLARI &
SORU BANKASI**
Murat GÜLTEKİN





Yazar

Murat GÜLTEKİN

Sayfa Tasarımı ve Dizgi

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Sunu

Değerli Adaylar,

Yabancı Dil Testi (YDT), yalnızca dil bilgisi kurallarını bilmekle değil, bunu hızlı ve doğru şekilde uygulayabilmekle kazanılan bir sınavdır. Bu kitap, YDT’de sıklıkla karşılaşılan **gramer konularını sistematik biçimde ele almak**, ardından bu konuları **hemen pekiştirebileceğiniz sorularla desteklemek** amacıyla hazırlanmıştır.

Kitabın iki temel amacı vardır:

1. YDT’de çıkan gramer konularını açık, sade ve örnekli biçimde anlatmak,
2. Her konunun ardında yer alan özgün ve sınav formatına uygun sorularla adaylara gerçek sınav pratiği kazandırmak.

Kitap boyunca yalnızca kuralları ezberletmeyi değil, grameri anlam temelli öğretmeyi, örnekler ve karşılaştırmalarla analitik düşünmeyi teşvik etmeyi hedefledik. Bu yönüyle kitabın yalnızca sınav odaklı değil, kalıcı öğrenme sağlayan bir kaynak olmasını arzuladık.

Yılların birikimiyle oluşturduğumuz bu çalışmanın, hedefinize giden yolda size sağlam bir temel oluşturmasını temenni ediyoruz. Başarı, bilgi kadar süreklilik ve doğru yöntemle çalışmaya da bağlıdır. Bu kitap da bu yolda güçlü bir rehberiniz olacaktır.

Başarı dilekleriyle,
Murat GÜLTEKİN
(Yazar / Eğitmen)

Murat Gültekin



Prep iL Kil E D N Z i i i

1- Pronouns	5
2- Tenses.....	17
3 -Modals.....	41
4- Passive Voice	53
5- Conditionals	65
6- Adjectives And Adverbs.....	79
7- Relative Clauses	93
8- Adverbial Clauses	107
9- Noun Clauses	123
10- Quantifiers	131
11- Gerunds & Infinitives	141
12- Reductions In English	151
ANSWER KEYS	203

Pronouns

01

Unit 1

1 Pronoun Nedir? Ne için kullanılır?

Türkçede “zamir” olarak bilinen pronoun’lar, isimlerin yerine geçerek cümlede özne ya da nesne görevi üstlenir. Tıpkı Türkçedeki zamirlerde olduğu gibi, İngilizcede de benzer bir işlev görürler. Konuya başlamadan önce, öğrenmemiz gereken temel zamirleri bir tablo ile inceleyelim.

Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns	Reflexive Pronouns
I (Ben)	Me (Beni, Bana)	My (Benim)	Mine (Benimki)	Myself (Kendim)
You (Sen)	You (Seni, Sana)	Your (Senin)	Yours (Senin)	Yourself (Kendin)
He (O)	Him (Onu, Ona)	His (Onun)	His (Onunki)	Himself (Kendisi)
She (O)	Her (Onu, Ona)	Her (Onun)	Hers (Onunki)	Herself (Kendisi)
It (O)	It (Onu, Ona)	Its (Onun)	Its (Onunki)	Itself (Kendisi)
We (Biz)	Us (Bizi, Bize)	Our (Bizim)	Ours (Bizimki)	Ourselves (Kendimiz)
You (Siz)	You (Sizi, Size)	Your (Sizin)	Yours (Sizin)	Yourselves (Kendiniz)
They (Onlar)	Them (Onları, Onlara)	Their (Onların)	Theirs (Onların)	Themselves (Kendileri)

Pronoun’lar sınavda işime yarar mı?

“Pronouns” konusu, ilerleyen bölümlerde ele alacağımız “quantifiers” ile birlikte YDT sınavında 13. sorunun kaynağını oluşturmaktadır. Bunun yanı sıra, cloze testlerde de bu konuya dair sorularla karşılaşma ihtimaliniz bulunmaktadır. Grammar bölümüne ek olarak, çeşitli soru tiplerinde zamirlerin doğru takibini yapmak, sınav başarısını artıran stratejilerden biri olacaktır. Bu yüzden, bu konunun sınav açısından oldukça faydalı olduğunu söylemek yanlış olmayacaktır.

2 Subject Pronouns

Subject pronouns, cümlede özne görevi üstlenen zamirlerdir. Genellikle, aynı ismi tekrar etmek yerine kullanılabilirler ve anlatımı daha akıcı hale getirirler. İngilizcede özne zamirleri şunlardır: **I (Ben), You (Sen), He (O - erkek), She (O - kadın), It (O – insan dışı), We (Biz), You (Siz), They (Onlar)** şeklinde sıralanabilir.

Although everyone insisted that Jack should reconsider, he refused to change his decision.

Lisa and Mark are planning a trip to Europe, they intend to stay for a couple of weeks.

Bebeklerin cinsiyeti bilinmediğinde, “he” veya “she” yerine “it” zamiri tercih edilebilir.

I am not sure whether it is a boy or a girl, but it cries all the time!

You seem exhausted because of your newborn, does it wake you up frequently at night?

Hayvanların cinsiyeti bilindiğinde, “it” yerine “he” veya “she” zamirleri kullanılabilir.

I noticed that my cat wasn’t feeling well, so I took her to the vet.

Max enjoys playing with people because he loves being the center of attention.

Gemi, araba, ülke ve bayrak isimleri için “it” yerine “she” zamiri kullanılabilir. Ancak bu kullanım, günümüzde daha çok edebi ve sanatsal bir dil olarak görülmektedir.

The French flag represents liberty, equality, and fraternity, she symbolizes the nation’s values.

I found an interesting book titled “Scotland and Her Traditions, History, and Culture.”

3 Object Pronouns

Object pronouns, cümlede nesne olarak kullanılan zamirlerdir. Bir ismi tekrar etmek yerine, eğer bu isim nesne konumundaysa, yerine nesne zamirlerini getirebiliriz. İngilizcede nesne zamirleri şu şekildedir: **me (beni / bana), you (seni / sana), him (onu / ona – erkek), her (onu / ona – kadın), it (onu / ona – insan dışı), us (bizi / bize), you (sizi / size), them (onları / onlara)**. Bu zamirler cümlede **fiillerden veya edatlardan sonra** kullanılır.

The secret agent followed him for weeks, but he managed to disappear.

Even though law enforcement officers were after him, Pablo Escobar remained at large until 1993.

This morning, a close friend of mine emailed me to see if I could assist her with some paperwork.

As my sister has been living abroad for years, I don't get the chance to meet her often.

4 Possessive Adjectives

Possessive Adjectives, İngilizcede bir ismin kime veya neye ait olduğunu belirten sıfatlardır. Bu sıfatlar tek başlarına bir anlam taşımaz ve mutlaka bir isimle birlikte kullanılır. İngilizcede sahiplik sıfatları şunlardır: **my (benim)**, **your (senin)**, **his (onun – erkek)**, **her (onun – kadın)**, **its (onun – insan dışı)**, **our (bizim)**, **your (sizin)**, **their (onların)**.

An eagle uses its sharp claws to catch its prey easily.

The biography focuses on a scientist and his contributions to physics.

In the past, people in small towns didn't worry about locking their windows at night.

Bir ismin bir kişiye ait olduğunu daha güçlü bir şekilde vurgulamak için, **possessive adjective** ile isim arasına “**own**” kelimesini ekleyebiliriz.

This is my own idea, and I don't want anyone to change it.

Everyone has their own dreams, so they should follow their own paths.

Since Merve cares about a balanced diet, she always makes her own meals.

5 Possessive Pronouns

Possessive Pronouns, İngilizcede bir şeyin kime ait olduğunu belirtmek için kullanılan zamirlerdir. Eğer bir ismin sahipliğini belirtirken tekrar yapmaktan kaçınmak istiyorsak, **possessive adjective + noun** yapısı yerine bu zamirleri kullanabiliriz. İngilizcede sahiplik zamirleri şunlardır: **mine (benimki)**, **yours (seninki)**, **his (onunki – erkek)**, **hers (onunki – kadın)**, **its (onunki – insan dışı)**, **ours (bizimki)**, **yours (sizin)**, **theirs (onların)**.

Since everyone explained their plans, I guess I should talk about mine as well.

People have their own perspectives on life, and you should embrace yours.

Most people drive their own cars to work, but she cannot use hers because it is in the repair shop.

Bunun yanı sıra, sahiplik zamirleri sıklıkla “**a ... of ... (a friend of mine)**” yapısı içinde kullanılmaktadır.

An old colleague of his now runs a successful startup in the tech industry.

A relative of mine has recently moved to Canada for her studies.

6 Reflexive Pronouns

Reflexive Pronouns, Türkçede **dönüşlülük zamirleri** olarak adlandırılır. Bu zamirler, eylemi gerçekleştiren özne ile eylemden etkilenen nesnenin aynı kişi ya da varlık olduğu durumlarda kullanılır. İngilizcede **myself**, **yourself**, **himself**, **herself**, **itself**, **yourselves**, **ourselves**, **themselves** gibi dönüşlülük zamirleri bulunmaktadır.

Rather than eating out, we chose to cook the meal ourselves with fresh ingredients.

Nations prefer to manage their own affairs without external involvement, as they govern themselves.

Those boys should feel ashamed of themselves for mocking their classmate in front of others.

Dönüşlülük zamirleri, özne veya nesneye **vurgu** yapmak için de kullanılabilir.

Since the teachers themselves were absent, the students themselves had to handle the situation.

Your father himself admitted that he made a mistake, so why are you still defending him?

The only one to blame for this misunderstanding is you yourself.

Bir işi **yardım almadan** veya **kendi başına** yaptığını vurgulamak için “**by + reflexive pronoun**” (**by himself**) ya da “**on + possessive adjective + own**” (**on his own**) yapıları kullanılır.

After losing both parents in an accident, Sarah managed to raise her siblings by herself / on her own.

Mehmet planned the whole event by himself / on his own, so he truly deserves appreciation.

7 Indefinite Pronouns

Indefinite pronouns, yani **belgisiz zamirler**, belirli bir kişi, nesne veya yerden **kesin olarak bahsetmek istemediğimiz** durumlarda kullanılan zamirlerdir. Bu zamirler, kimden veya neyden bahsettiğimizin belirsiz olduğu durumlarda sıkça kullanılır.

İngilizcede belgisiz zamirler, insanlar, nesneler ve yerler için farklı kategorilere ayrılır:

İnsanlar için	Nesneler için	Yerler için
Somebody / Someone (biri, birisi)	Something (bir şey)	Somewhere (bir yer)
Everybody / Everyone (herkes)	Everything (her şey)	Everywhere (her yer)
Anybody / Anyone (herhangi biri, kimse)	Anything (herhangi bir şey, hiçbir şey)	Anywhere (herhangi bir yer, hiçbir yer)
Nobody / No one (hiç kimse)	Nothing (hiçbir şey)	Nowhere (hiçbir yer)

“-one” ve “-body” → İnsanlar için kullanılır ve anlam olarak birbirinden farkları yoktur.

“-thing” → Nesneler için kullanılır.

“-where” → Yerler için kullanılır.

1. “Any” ve “Some” ile Kullanımı

- “Any”, soru ve olumsuz cümlelerde genellikle “hiç” anlamında kullanılırken, olumlu cümlelerde “herhangi bir” anlamına gelir.
- “Some”, olumlu cümlelerde ve tekliflerde “bazı, birkaç” anlamına gelir.
- **Örnekler:**
- **We couldn't find anything to eat, so we decided to go out for dinner.**
(Yiyecek hiçbir şey bulamadık, bu yüzden dışarıda yemek yemeye karar verdik.)
- **If anyone knows the answer to this question, please raise your hand.**
(Bu sorunun cevabını bilen biri varsa, lütfen elini kaldırsın.)
- **The manager didn't take any action regarding the complaint, which made the employees upset.**
(Müdür şikayetle ilgili hiçbir önlem almadı ve bu durum çalışanları üzdü.)
- **Everybody went to the company dinner, but nobody invited me anywhere.**
(Herkes şirket yemeğine gitti, ama kimse beni hiçbir yere davet etmedi.)

2. “No” ile Kullanımı

“No” ile başlayan belgisiz zamirler (nobody, no one, nothing, nowhere), **cümleyi olumlu bir yapıda kursak bile anlamı olumsuz hale getirir.**

- **Örnekler:**
- **Nobody wanted to take responsibility for the mistake, so the problem remained unsolved.**
(Hiç kimse hatanın sorumluluğunu almak istemedi, bu yüzden sorun çözülmeden kaldı.)
- **There is nothing more important than spending time with loved ones.**
(Sevdiklerinle vakit geçirmekten daha önemli hiçbir şey yoktur.)
- **No one knew where the missing documents were, which caused a huge delay in the project.**
(Kaybolan belgelerin nerede olduğunu kimse bilmiyordu ve bu durum projede büyük bir gecikmeye neden oldu.)
- **Without my best friend, nowhere feels like home to me.**
(En iyi arkadaşım olmadan, hiçbir yer bana ev gibi hissettirmiyor.)

3. Fiil Kullanımı ve Çoğul Zamirlerle Atıf

Belgisiz zamirlerden sonra gelen fiiller genellikle tekil olarak kullanılır. Ancak, bu zamirlerden bahsederken çoğul zamirler ile referans verilebilir.

- **Örnekler:**
- **Does anyone want to volunteer for this charity event?**
(Bu hayır etkinliği için gönüllü olmak isteyen biri var mı?)
- **Nobody likes to be ignored, because everybody wants to feel valued.**
(Kimse görmezden gelinmek istemez, çünkü herkes kendini değerli hissetmek ister.)
- **Since everybody agreed with the new policy, they all followed the rules without complaint.**
(Herkes yeni politikayı kabul ettiği için, kurallara şikayet etmeden uydular.)

4. “Else” ile Kullanımı

Bir belgisiz zamir ile “else” kullanıldığında, bir kişi veya şey dışında başka birini veya başka bir şeyi ifade etmek için kullanılır.

- **Örnekler:**
- **I was looking for my teacher, but he was busy, so I had to ask someone else.**
(Öğretmenimi arıyordum ama meşguldü, bu yüzden başka birine sormak zorunda kaldım.)
- **There is nothing else I can do to change the situation.**
(Durumu değiştirmek için yapabileceğim başka hiçbir şey yok.)
- **I had to go somewhere else because the café was too crowded.**
(Kafe çok kalabalık olduğu için başka bir yere gitmek zorunda kaldım.)
- **If you don't like my suggestion, you can always ask someone else for their opinion.**
(Eğer benim önerimi beğenmezsen, her zaman başka birine fikirlerini sorabilirsin.)

Sonuç

- **Indefinite pronouns**, belirli bir kişi, nesne veya yerden **kesin olarak bahsetmek istemediğimiz** durumlarda kullanılır.
- **“Some” ve “any”**, cümle yapısına göre farklı anlamlara gelir.
- **“No” ile başlayan belgisiz zamirler**, anlam olarak olumsuzdur, ancak cümle yapısı olumludur.
- Bu zamirlerden sonra gelen fiiller genellikle tekil olur, ancak bahsederken çoğul zamirler kullanılabilir.
- Başka bir kişi veya şeyden bahsetmek için **“else”** eklenerek kullanılır.

8 Impersonal Pronouns (One / Ones)

Impersonal pronouns, cümlede **bir ismi gereksiz yere tekrar etmek istemediğimizde** kullanılan zamirlerdir. Bu zamirler, **daha önce bahsedilmiş bir ismin yerine** geçerek ifadeyi daha akıcı hale getirir.

- **One / Ones** → Sayılabilen tekil veya çoğul isimlerin yerine geçer.
- **The one / The ones** → Belirli bir isimden söz ederken kullanılır.

1. Genel Kullanım

“One”, tekil bir ismin yerine geçerken, **“ones”**, çoğul isimlerin yerine kullanılır.

- **Örnekler:**
- **There were several cups on the table, but I took the smallest one.**
(Masada birkaç fincan vardı, ama en küçüğünü aldım.)
- **I need to buy a new pair of jeans because the ones I have are too tight now.**
(Yeni bir kot pantolon almam gerekiyor çünkü sahip olduklarım artık çok dar.)

- **Which scarf do you like? The blue one or the green one?**
(Hangi atkıyı beğendin? Mavi olanı mı yoksa yeşil olanı mı?)
- **Ali has three different backpacks – a black one, a gray one, and a blue one.**
(Ali'nin üç farklı sırt çantası var – siyah bir tane, gri bir tane ve mavi bir tane.)

2. “The One / The Ones” Kullanımı

Belirli bir isimden söz ediyorsak, başına “the” getirerek kullanabiliriz.

- **Örnekler:**
- **If you are not sure which dress to buy, just go with the one that suits you best.**
(Hangi elbiseyi alacağından emin değilsen, sana en çok yakışanı seç.)
- **A: Which pens are yours?**
B: The ones in my pencil case.
(A: Hangi kalemler senin?
B: Kalem kutumdakiler.)
- **I lost my gloves, so I need to buy new ones before winter.**
(Eldivenlerimi kaybettim, bu yüzden kış gelmeden yenilerini almam gerekiyor.)
- **Among all the paintings in the gallery, the one near the entrance impressed me the most.**
(Galerideki tüm tablolar arasında, girişin yanındaki en çok etkileyen oldu.)

Sonuç

- **Impersonal pronouns**, cümlede **tekrardan kaçınmak için** kullanılır.
- **“One”**, tekil isimlerin yerine geçerken, **“ones”**, çoğul isimlerin yerine kullanılır.
- **Belirli bir isimden söz ederken**, **“the one”** veya **“the ones”** yapısı kullanılır.

9 Demonstrative Pronouns / Adjectives

Bu tür zamirler **cümlede bir ismi işaret etmek için** kullanılır. Hem zamir hem de sıfat olarak işlev görebilirler. Hangi kelimenin kullanılacağı, işaret edilen nesnenin **yakınlığı/uzaklığı** ve **tekil/çoğul olması** gibi faktörlere bağlıdır.

Yakın	Uzak
Tekil: This	Tekil: That
Çoğul: These	Çoğul: Those

- **These apples are very fresh. Would you like to try one?**
(Bu elmalar çok taze. Bir tane denemek ister misin?)
- **Those buildings on the hill were constructed centuries ago.**
(Tepedeki o binalar yüzyıllar önce inşa edilmiş.)
- **That movie we watched last night was truly impressive.**
(Dün gece izlediğimiz o film gerçekten etkileyiciydi.)
- **This is exactly what I was looking for! Thanks for the recommendation.**
(Bu tam olarak aradığım şey! Tavsiye için teşekkürler.)

“That” Zamirinin Önceki Bir Cümleye Atıfta Bulunması

“That” kelimesi, daha önce söylenen bir ifadeye **geri dönerek** ona atıfta bulunmak için de kullanılabilir.

- **A: I finally got my dream job!**
B: That’s fantastic! Congratulations!
(A: Sonunda hayalimdeki işe kavuştum!
B: Bu harika! Tebrikler!)
- **A: I lost my phone on the subway today.**
B: Oh no! That’s really unfortunate.
(A: Bugün metroda telefonumu kaybettim.
B: Ah hayır! Bu gerçekten talihsiz bir durum.)

“Those” Kullanımı ile Genelleme Yapmak

“Those” zamiri, insanlardan **genelleme yaparak** bahsederken de kullanılır. Genellikle ardından **niteleyici bir cümle** gelir.

- **Those who work hard and stay determined always achieve their goals.**
(Çok çalışan ve kararlı kalanlar her zaman hedeflerine ulaşır.)
- **Those who underestimate their opponents often regret it later.**
(Rakiplerini hafife alanlar genellikle sonradan pişman olur.)
- **Those living in coastal areas experience milder winters than those in inland regions.**
(Kıyı bölgelerinde yaşayanlar, iç kesimlerde yaşayanlara göre daha ılıman kışlar geçirir.)

Karşılaştırmalarda “That of” ve “Those of” Kullanımı

Karşılaştırma yapılan cümlelerde, isim tekrarını önlemek için **tekil isimler için “that of”, çoğul isimler için “those of”** kullanılır.

- **The traditions of Japanese culture are quite different from those of Western societies.**
(Japon kültürünün gelenekleri, Batı toplumlarınınkinden oldukça farklıdır.)
- **The success of a good leader is often greater than that of an ordinary manager.**
(İyi bir liderin başarısı, sıradan bir yöneticininkinden genellikle daha fazladır.)
- **The living costs in big cities are much higher than those of rural areas.**
(Büyük şehirlerdeki yaşam maliyetleri, kırsal bölgelerdekinden çok daha yüksektir.)

“Other” Kelimesinin Kullanımı

“Other” kelimesi, Türkçeye **“başka” veya “diğer”** olarak çevrilebilir ve hem sıfat hem de zamir olarak kullanılabilir. Kullanımı, ardından **tekil mi yoksa çoğul bir isim mi** geldiğine bağlıdır.

Tekil İsimlerle	Çoğul İsimlerle
another + noun (another book)	other + plural noun (other students)
the other + noun (the other car)	the other + plural noun (the other players)

Tekil İsimlerle Kullanımı

- **I don’t like this color. Do you have another option?**
(Bu rengi beğenmedim. Başka bir seçeneğiniz var mı?)

- **The restaurant was full, so we had to look for another place to eat.**
(Restoran doluydu, bu yüzden yemek için başka bir yer aramak zorunda kaldık.)
- **There were two kittens in the box. One was white, and the other was black.**
(Kutunun içinde iki kedi yavrusu vardı. Biri beyazdı, diğeri siyahtı.)
- **I have two pens: one is broken, but the other still works fine.**
(İki kalemim var: biri bozuk, ama diğeri hâlâ çalışıyor.)

Çoğul İsimlerle Kullanımı

- **Some students completed the assignment on time, but the others submitted it late.**
(Bazı öğrenciler ödevi zamanında teslim etti, ancak diğerkleri geç teslim etti.)
- **I have read many books, but I still want to discover other novels.**
(Birçok kitap okudum, ama hâlâ başka romanlar keşfetmek istiyorum.)
- **Some athletes excel in speed, while others focus on endurance.**
(Bazı sporcular hız konusunda iyiirken, diğerkleri dayanıklılığa odaklanır.)
- **Of all the candidates, only two were selected, and the others were eliminated.**
(Tüm adaylar arasından sadece ikisi seçildi, diğerkleri elendi.)

“Each Other” ve “One Another” Kullanımı

“Each other” ve “one another” ifadeleri, “birbirine” veya “birbirlerini” anlamına gelir ve insanlar arasında **karşılıklı bir eylemi** ifade eder.

- **Tom and Jerry always argue with each other.**
(Tom ve Jerry her zaman birbirleriyle tartışır.)
- **The two best friends haven’t seen each other in years.**
(İki en iyi arkadaş yıllardır birbirlerini görmemişler.)
- **In a true friendship, people trust one another.**
(Gerçek bir dostlukta insanlar birbirlerine güvenir.)
- **Many nations help each other in times of crisis.**
(Pek çok millet kriz zamanlarında birbirlerine yardım eder.)

“Every Other” Kullanımı

“Every other” yapısı, belirli **aralıklarla yapılan olayları** ifade etmek için kullanılır.

- **She visits her grandparents every other weekend.**
(Büyükanne ve büyükbabasını iki haftada bir ziyaret eder.)
- **You should take these pills every other day.**
(Bu ilaçları gün aşırı almalısın.)
- **The Olympic Games take place in a different country every other year.**
(Olimpiyat Oyunları her iki yılda bir farklı bir ülkede düzenlenir.)
- **I call my parents every other night to check on them.**
(Ebeveynlerimi her iki gecede bir kontrol etmek için ararım.)

PRONOUNS ÖZET TABLO					
Konu Başlığı	Açıklama	İfadeler			Dikkat
Subject Pronouns	Özne konumunda kullanılan zamirler	I, You, He, She, It, We, You, They			- Cinsiyet belirsizse “it” kullanılır. - Cinsiyet belirliyse hayvanlar için “he” ya da “she” kullanılabilir! - Bayrak, Gemi, Ülke, Araba yerine “she” kullanılabilir.
Object Pronouns	Nesne konumunda kullanılan zamirler	Me, You, Him, Her, It, Us, You, Them			Nesne konumunda kullanıldığı için fiiller ya da preposition’lardan sonra görmekteyiz.
Possessive Adjectives	İyelik (Sahiplik) sıfatları	My, Your, His, Her, Its, Our, Your, Their			- Sıfat oldukları için daima bir ismin önünde kullanılmak zorunda olan ifadelerdir. Vurgu katmak için sahiplik sıfat + own + isim dizilimi kullanılabilir.
Possessive Pronouns	İyelik (Sahiplik) belirten zamirler	Mine, Yours, His, Hers, Its, Ours, Yours, Theirs			- Possessive adjective + noun dizilimi yerine bu zamirler tercih edilebilir. A ... of (a friend of mine) yapısı ile sıklıkla kullanılmaktadırlar.
Reflexive Pronouns	Dönüşlülük zamirleri	Myself, Yourself, Himself, Herself, Itself, Yourselves, Ourselves, Themselves			- Cümlelerin öznesi ile yapılan işten eklenen kişi aynı olunca kullanılır. - Özne ya da nesneye ekstra vurgu katmak istediğimizde bunların hemen devamından kullanabiliriz. “İşi yardım almadan yaptı” anlamı katmak için by + reflexive pronouns (by myself) ya da on + possessive adjective + own (on her own) şeklinde bir dizilim kullanabiliriz.
Indefinite Pronouns	Belgisiz zamirler	İnsanlar	Nesneler	Yerler	Any: Olumsuz / sorularda hiç; olumlu cümlelerde herhangi bir anlamında No: Yapıca olumlu cümlede anlamı olumsuz yapar. Başka kişi ya da şeylere atıfta bulunmak için belgisiz zaminin devamında “else” ifadesini kullanabiliriz.
		-body / -one	-thing	-where	
Impersonal Pronouns	-	One / Ones			- Cümlede isim tekrarı yerine kullanılmaktadır. - Tekil isimlerden bahsederken one; çoğul isimlerden bahsederken ones ifadeleri kullanılır. - Belirli isimlerden bahsediyorsak; one ya da ones ifadelerinin başına the ifadesi getirilmektedir.
Demonstrative Pronouns / Adjectives	İşaret sıfatları / zamirleri	This, That, These, Those			- Yakındaki tekilleri işaret ederken this, çoğulları işaret ederken ise these ifadesi kullanılır. - Uzaktaki tekilleri işaret ederken that, çoğulları işaret ederken de those ifadesi kullanılır. That tüm cümleye atıfta bulunabilir. Genelleme yaparken insanlardan bahsetmek için those ifadesi kullanılabilir. - Karşılaştırma yapılarında isim tekrarı yapmak istemiyorsak tekil isimlerde “that of” yapısını; çoğul isimlerde ise “those of” yapısını kullanabiliriz.

FORMS OF “OTHER” ÖZET TABLO

Konu Başlığı	Açıklama	İfadeler	Dikkat
Tekil isimlerde	“Another” ya da “the other” ifadelerinden birisi kullanılmaktadır.	Another (Sıfat / Zamir) The other (Sıfat / Zamir)	● Another: Başka ya da diğeri şeklinde çevrilir. Sıfat olarak kullanıldığında devamında tekil isim kullanılır. ● Another para, zaman ve mesafe belirten ifadelerin başında sık kullanılır. ● The other: Diğer ya da diğeri şeklinde çevrilir ve belirli bir grubun içindeki son isme atıfta bulunur. ● The other: Sıfat olarak kullanıldığında devamında tekil isim kullanılır.
Çoğul isimlerde	“Other”, “others”, “the other” ya da “the others” ifadelerinden bir tanesi kullanılmaktadır.	Other (Sıfat) Others (Zamir) The other (Sıfat) The others (Zamir)	● Eğer isim daha önceden belirtilmişse; the other sıfatı ya da the others zamiri kullanılır. ● Eğer isim daha önceden belirtilmemişse; other sıfatı ya da others zamiri kullanılır.
İşteşlik belirten zamirler	“Each other” ya da “one another” ifadeleri arasındaki fark YDT’de test edilmez.	Each other One another	● Bu ifadelerimizin Türkçe çevirisini birbirine, birbirini ya da birbirleriyle şeklinde yapabiliriz.
Periyodik olaylardan bahsederken	Düzenli olarak devam eden bir olayın belirli periyotlarda atlamalar yaptığını anlatmak için kullanılır.	Every other ...	● Devamında tekil isim olarak kullanılan bir yapıdır. ● Every other year... (Her iki yılda...)

1. We are planning to go ---- for the New Year's celebration, yet it seems that ---- is already fully booked.
- A) nowhere / anywhere
B) anything / everyone
C) somewhere / everywhere
D) anywhere / something
E) something / nowhere
2. Due to an ongoing strike by the waste management department, there is currently ---- available to clean up the accumulating garbage on the streets.
- A) someone B) everyone C) no one
D) anyone E) somebody
3. Some scholars have speculated that Shakespeare's plays may have been authored by ----, as very little concrete information is available about ----.
- A) himself / his
B) everybody / itself
C) nobody else / them
D) someone else / him
E) anyone else's / himself
4. One of the key characteristics that differentiate hotels from ---- is the level of efficiency and enthusiasm their employees exhibit while performing ---- tasks.
- A) other / theirs
B) others / their
C) the others / its own
D) another / its
E) the other / them
5. ---- cannot gain a full appreciation of Werner Heisenberg's work without analyzing ---- contributions in relation to the historical period in which he lived.
- A) Those / them
B) You / yours
C) One / his
D) The one / him
E) Ones / their
6. Josephine has not visited us in quite some time, and I sincerely hope that there is ---- wrong with ----.
- A) anything / her
B) something / her own
C) everything / herself
D) nothing / her
E) nobody / hers
7. The extremely saline water under the ice contains a variety of minerals, and the bacteria survive by utilizing ---- nutrients to sustain their metabolism.
- A) one's B) ones C) these
D) this E) that
8. A skilled conversationalist is ---- who possesses the ability to recognize the amusing aspects of daily life and articulate ---- in a way that captivates an audience.
- A) anyone / their
B) something / theirs
C) someone / them
D) somebody / themselves
E) anybody / himself
9. Both mistakes made by ---- and ---- committed by other drivers can significantly jeopardize your safety, making it imperative to remain vigilant while driving.
- A) yourself / those B) them / this
C) your / one D) you / that
E) yours / these
10. Parsley, an herb with a long history, is not only a flavorful addition to various dishes but also a rich source of vitamins and ---- essential nutrients.
- A) other B) the other
C) one another D) the others
E) another

11. Donald Trump recently emphasized that terrorism does not only endanger the national security of the United States but also ---- of the global community.

- A) none B) this C) these
D) those E) that

12. In cold climates, people often wear multiple layers of clothing to protect — from the freezing temperatures, which can cause — serious health problems.

- A) ourselves / they
B) each other / their
C) themselves / them
D) them / themselves
E) they / theirs

13. Many colleagues collaborate with — so that they can divide the workload and improve — efficiency.

- A) themselves / her
B) each other / their
C) they / theirs
D) by themselves / his
E) their / themselves

14. Communication is a key element in leadership, and — can improve this ability by practicing — regularly and gaining confidence.

- A) anyone / it
B) anything / it
C) no one / them
D) everything / they
E) someone / its

15. The reason why people visit — country may vary; some travel for adventure, while — prefer cultural experiences.

- A) others / each other
B) other / the other
C) the others / one another
D) the other / other
E) another / others

16. I had never been interested in music before, — encouraged me to try, so I took lessons to prove — wrong.

- A) anyone / themselves
B) no one / them
C) someone / them
D) everything / they
E) anything / their

17. I was surprised to learn that my childhood home was sold, meaning I lost all — memories connected to —.

- A) our / ourselves
B) ours / us
C) my / me
D) mine / myself
E) I / mine

18. Even if I enjoy spending time —, I don't want to celebrate my birthday alone; I'll invite a close friend of —.

- A) by myself / mine
B) each other / me
C) by ourselves / myself
D) one another / by myself
E) myself / my

19. My father's relatives moved abroad years ago, and — recently came back; however, a cousin of — still resides there.

- A) they / mine
B) them / I
C) themselves / me
D) their / myself
E) theirs / my

20. A loyal customer of — frequently shops at different branches of the store, so to contact him, we need to know where — is at the moment.

- A) his / ours
B) hers / his
C) her / herself
D) his / her
E) ours / he

Tenses

or

ünite

Tense System in English Language

İngilizcede dilbilgisi (grammar) genellikle oldukça teorik bir yapıya sahip olduğundan, birçok öğrenciden sıkça duyduğumuz klasik bir cümle var: “Hocam, konular fena değil ama... Şu zamanları (tense’leri) tam oturtamadım gibi hissediyorum.” Eğer siz de böyle düşünüyorsanız, size güzel bir haberimiz var: Tense’leri tamamen ezberlemek zorunda değilsiniz! Dilbilgisi çalışırken asıl hedefiniz, tüm kuralları eksiksiz bir şekilde öğrenmek değil; sınavlarda karşınıza çıkacak soruları doğru yanıtlayabilecek seviyeye gelmektir.

Bir dilbilgisi sorusunu doğru cevaplayabilmek için o konuyla ilgili bütün ayrıntıları bilmenize gerek yok. Bu yüzden, grammar konu anlatımlarına yaklaşımınız da buna uygun olmalıdır. İşte tam da bu yüzden sizler için her başlıkta çeşitli rehberler hazırladık. Bu yönergeleri dikkate alarak çalışır ve tekrar yaparsanız, kısa sürede dilbilgisi hatalarınızı büyük ölçüde azaltabilirsiniz.

Bu bölümün konu anlatımını tamamladıktan sonra, her zaman türü için aşağıdaki soruların yanıtlarını verebildiğinizden emin olun:

1. Bu zamanın İngilizce adı nedir?

Örneğin, bir cümlenin “present perfect tense” ile kurulduğunu duyduğunuzda, “Bu da neyin nesi?” dememek için zamanların İngilizce isimlerini bilmek önemlidir. Aynı zamanda, tense adları genellikle kullanım alanlarına ve yapısına dair ipuçları içerdiğinden, onları öğrenmek size büyük kolaylık sağlayacaktır.

2. Bu zamanın yapısı nedir?

Zaman sorularında seçeneklerde sadece bir fiilin farklı çekimleri yer alacaktır (worked / has gone / will be doing... vb.). Bu fiil çekimlerini görünce anlamlarını hızlıca kavrayabilmek ve çevirirken zorlanmamak için şu sorulara yanıt verebilmelisiniz: “Bu zamanın fiil çekimi nasıldır? Olumlu, olumsuz ve soru cümlelerinde yardımcı fiiller nelerdir? Türkçeye nasıl çevrilir?” Bu soruların cevaplarını bilmek, dilbilgisi sorularını çözerken büyük bir avantaj sağlar.

3. Bu zamanın kullanım alanları nelerdir?

Bazı sınavlarda zamanların kullanım yerlerine özel sorular karşımıza çıkabilir. Bu nedenle, her tense’in hangi durumlarda kullanıldığını genel hatlarıyla bilmek size fayda sağlayacaktır. Örneğin, belirli bir süredir devam eden olayları anlatmak için “present perfect continuous” tense kullanıldığını bilmek, olası soru tiplerini daha kolay çözmenize yardımcı olabilir.

4. Bu zamana özgü anahtar kelimeler nelerdir?

Ve geldik en kritik maddeye... Zamanları birbirinden ayırmamızı sağlayan bazı anahtar kelimeler vardır. Bir sınav sorusunda belirli bir kelimeyle karşılaştığınızda, hangi zamanın kullanılması gerektiğini biliyor olmalısınız. Örneğin, “yesterday” kelimesi past simple tense ile kullanılırken, “for a long time” ifadesi present perfect tense’i işaret edebilir. Bu tarz kelimeleri bilmek, seçenekleri hızlıca eleme ve doğru cevaba ulaşmanızı sağlayacaktır.

Eğer konu anlatımını tamamladıktan sonra yukarıdaki dört soruya net bir şekilde cevap verebiliyorsanız, artık temel bilgilere sahipsiniz demektir. Bundan sonra yapmanız gereken şey, bol bol soru çözerek öğrendiğiniz bilgileri pekiştirmek ve pratik yapmaktır.

İngilizce Zaman Sistemine Giriş

İngilizcedeki **tense** kavramı, Türkçedeki zaman kavramına karşılık gelir. Tıpkı Türkçede olduğu gibi, İngilizcede de üç temel zaman bulunmaktadır:

PAST (Geçmiş) - FUTURE (Gelecek) PRESENT (Şu an)

Ancak, İngilizce ve Türkçe arasındaki en büyük fark burada başlar. İngilizcede zamanlara ek olarak **aspect** (fiil görünümü) kavramı da devreye girer. Bir eylemin nasıl vurgulandığını göstermek için dört farklı aspect kullanılır: **simple, continuous, perfect ve perfect continuous**.

Bu durumda, İngilizcedeki zamanları ve aspect'leri bir tablo halinde gösterecek olursak:

Zaman \ Aspect	Simple	Continuous	Perfect	Perfect Continuous
Past	Past Simple (V2)	Past Continuous (was/were V+ing)	Past Perfect (had V3)	Past Perfect Continuous (had been V+ing)
Present	Present Simple (V1/Vs)	Present Continuous (am/is/are V+ing)	Present Perfect (have/has V3)	Present Perfect Continuous (have/has been V+ing)
Future	Future Simple (will V1)	Future Continuous (will be V+ing)	Future Perfect (will have V3)	Future Perfect Continuous (will have been V+ing)

Şimdi ise gelin bu zamanları tek tek incelemeye başlayalım:

1. Simple Present Tense (Geniş Zaman)

Yapısı:	V ₁ / V _{-s} -es -ies
Yardımcı Fiili:	Do / Does
Çevirisi:	Yaparım / Yapar / -r



DİKKAT

Olumlu cümlelerde yardımcı fiil **kullanılmaz**. Aynı zamanda **olumsuz ve soru cümlelerinde** ana fiiller normal formatının dışında kullanılacakları için **bize zamanın ne olduğunu yardımcı fiiller söyler**.

Gelin kullanım alanlarına geçmeden önce birkaç cümle üzerinden bu zamanın yapısını inceleyelim:

Olumlu Cümleler	Olumsuz Cümleler	Soru Cümleleri
You read a book before bed.	You do not read a book before bed.	Do you read a book before bed?
He enjoys playing football on weekends.	He does not enjoy playing football on weekends.	Does he enjoy playing football on weekends?
She watches the news every morning.	She doesn't watch the news every morning.	Does she watch the news every morning?

● Kullanım Yerleri

① Düzenli Olarak Yapılan Eylemlerden / Alışkanlıklarımızdan Bahsederken

I drink a cup of coffee before starting work every morning.

She visits her grandparents in İzmir every summer.

He exercises at the gym three times a week.

② Genel Durumlardan / Süreklilik Belirten Eylemlerden Bahsederken

I live in Istanbul at the moment because my job is here.

She teaches English at a language school in Ankara.

I am not a musician. I don't play any instruments.

③ Bilimsel Gerçeklerden / Doğa Kanunlarından Bahsederken

Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius.

Jupiter has a stronger gravitational force than Earth.

The Moon does not produce its own light! It reflects the Sun's light!

4 Basın Dili (Gazete Manşetleri / Haber Başlıkları) Kullanımlarında

Government lowers tax rates for small businesses.

Researchers discover a new species in the Amazon rainforest.

Tech company launches a revolutionary AI-powered device.

5 Anlatım (Masal, Hikâye, Film...) Yaparken

In the movie The Godfather, Michael Corleone takes over his father's empire.

Lionel Messi scores a stunning goal in the final minutes.

In the TV series Breaking Bad, Walter White becomes a drug kingpin after being diagnosed with cancer.

6 Programlanmış Eylemlerden ve Zaman Tablolarındaki Olaylardan Bahsederken

The bus to Ankara departs at 8:45 a.m. every morning.

Our yoga class starts at 7 p.m. and ends at 8:30 p.m.

My flight to Paris takes off at 6:15 p.m. tomorrow.

The ferry to Büyükada leaves at 10 a.m. sharp.

Anahtar Kelimeler:

1 Sıklık Zarfları

%0 (Asla)	%10 (Nadiren)	%50 (Ara sıra)	%75 (Genelde / Sıklıkla)	%100 (Her zaman)
never	rarely, barely, hardly ever, seldom	occasionally, sometimes, from time to time	usually, generally, mostly, most of the time, often, frequently	always, all the time



DİKKAT

Grammar kitaplarında sıklık zarfları genellikle **simple present tense** ile anlatıldığından, birçok öğrenci “sıklık zarfı varsa kesinlikle **simple present** kullanılır” gibi bir yanılgıya düşebilir. Ancak bu zarfların **present continuous, past simple, future simple** gibi zamanlarla kullanılması için hiçbir engel yoktur.

- I will always support you.
- My little brother is always forgetting his keys.
- I never ate seafood when I was a child.

2 Every ...

She takes her dog for a walk every evening.

I travel to my hometown every holiday.

We have a family gathering every New Year's Eve.

3 Once / Twice / Three times + a / in + zaman ifadesi

I go for a medical check-up once a year.

High school students take this national exam twice a year.

We visit a different country three times in two years.

2. Present Continuous Tense (Şimdiki Zaman)

Yapısı:	Am / is / are + Ving
Yardımcı Fiili:	Am / is / are
Çevirisi:	Yapıyorum / Yapıyor / -yor

Gelin kullanım alanlarına geçmeden önce birkaç cümle üzerinden bu zamanın yapısını inceleyelim:

Olumlu Cümleler	Olumsuz Cümleler	Soru Cümleleri
I am reading an interesting book at the moment.	I am not reading an interesting book at the moment.	Are you reading an interesting book at the moment?
She is cooking dinner in the kitchen.	She is not cooking dinner in the kitchen.	Is she cooking dinner in the kitchen?
They are playing football in the park.	They are not playing football in the park.	Are they playing football in the park?

● Kullanım Yerleri

① Konuşma Anında Gerçekleşen Eylemlerden Bahsederken

My sister is talking on the phone right now.

We are watching a documentary at the moment.

The chef is currently preparing a delicious meal.

② Konuşma Anında Olmasa Bile O Sıralarda Yapılan / Geçici Eylemler

I am working on a new novel these days.

I am staying at my friend's house while my apartment is being renovated.

Mert is attending an online photography course this semester.

③ Gelecekte Yapılması Planlanan Eylemler

I am flying to London tomorrow morning.

We are visiting my grandparents next weekend.

She is moving to a new apartment next month.

④ Şikâyet / Yakınma / Hoşnut Olmadığımız Durumlardan Bahsederken

You are always interrupting me while I speak!

He is constantly complaining about his job!

They are always making a mess in the living room!

5 Günümüzde Değişen, Dönüşen, Gelişen Durumlardan Bahsederken

The cost of living is increasing rapidly.

Technology is evolving at an incredible pace.

More and more people are choosing electric cars over fuel-powered ones.

Cities are expanding and becoming more crowded every year.

Anahtar Kelimeler:

1 Now, right now, at the moment, at present, presently, currently (Şu anda, Şimdi)

Right now, my cousin is traveling across Europe.

He is making an important decision at the moment.

Please be quiet! The baby is currently sleeping.

2 These days, nowadays, for the time being (Şu sıralarda, Bugünlerde, Şimdilik)

I am designing a new website these days.

Normally, I live in İzmir, but I am staying in Bursa for the time being.

Due to the changes in my career, I am considering moving abroad these days.

Stative Verbs (Durum Belirten Fiiller)

İngilizcede bazı fiiller, hareketten çok bir durumu ifade ettikleri için continuous tense'ler ile kullanılmazlar.

Düşünce ve Görüş Fiilleri	Duygu ve His Fiilleri	Algı ve Duyu Fiilleri	Sahiplik ve Ölçüm Fiilleri	Diğer Durum Fiilleri
agree, believe, doubt, guess, imagine, know, mean, recognise, remember, suspect, think*, understand, suppose, notice, forget	dislike, hate, like, love, prefer, want, wish, appreciate, fear, envy, care, mind, desire	appear*, be, feel*, hear, look, see*, seem, smell*, taste*	belong, have*, measure, own, possess, weigh*	be, consist, contain, depend, owe, lack, matter



DİKKAT

Yıldız (*) ile işaretlenen bazı fiiller continuous tense ile kullanılabilir, ancak bu durumda anlam değişimi meydana gelir..

- I am having lunch right now. (yemek yemek anlamında)
- She is seeing a doctor tomorrow. (görüşmek anlamında)

3 Past Simple Tense (Geçmiş Zaman)

Yapısı:	V ₂ / V _{-ed}
Yardımcı Fiili:	Did
Çevirisi:	Yaptım / Yaptı / -dı

Olumlu Cümleler	Olumsuz Cümleler	Soru Cümleleri
I visited my grandparents last weekend.	I didn't visit my grandparents last weekend.	Did you visit your grandparents last weekend?
She finished her homework two hours ago.	She didn't finish her homework two hours ago.	Did she finish her homework two hours ago?
They watched a great movie last night.	They didn't watch a great movie last night.	Did they watch a great movie last night?

● Kullanım Yerleri

1. Geçmişte Olmuş / Tamamlanmış Eylemler

I studied at that university from 2010 to 2018.

We traveled to Florence to explore its art and culture last summer.

The Ottoman Empire officially ended when the Republic of Turkey was founded in 1923.

2. Geçmişte Birbiri Ardına Olmuş / Sıralı Eylemler

When / Once + Simple Past, Simple Past

Simple Past + When / Once + Simple Past

When the bell rang, all the students left the classroom.

I turned on the TV and made some popcorn when the match started.

Once they checked all the calculations, they noticed a huge mistake.

Anahtar Kelimeler:

- Yesterday
- ... ago
- Last ...
- In ...
- On ...
- During ...
- Between ... and ...
- From ... to ...
- At the time / at that time
- In ancient times

- Once
- Eğer özne ölmüş kişiler / ortadan kalkmış medeniyetler / nesli tükenmiş hayvanlarsa
- Previously / Initially / Formerly / Earlier / In the past
- The last time
- The first time

4 Past Continuous Tense

Yapısı:	Was / were V _{-ing}
Yardımcı Fiili:	Was / were
Çevirisi:	Yapıyordum / Yapıyordu / -yordu

Olumlu Cümleler	Olumsuz Cümleler	Soru Cümleleri
They were lying on the beach at this time last summer.	They were not lying on the beach at this time last summer.	Were they lying on the beach at this time last summer?
I was thinking about leaving Turkey, but now I am happy here.	I wasn't thinking about leaving Turkey because I am happy here.	Were you thinking about leaving Turkey?
I was doing my homework all day yesterday.	I was not doing my homework all day yesterday.	Were you doing your homework all day yesterday?

• Kullanım Yerleri

1. Geçmişte belirli bir noktada devam eden eylemler

- She was preparing for her presentation all evening.
- At this time last week, we were hiking in the mountains.
- I was watching a documentary about space exploration on TV last night.

2. Geçmişte devam eden bir eylem, başka bir eylem tarafından kesildiğinde

When / Once + Simple Past, Past Continuous

Past Continuous + When / Once + Simple Past

- When I entered the house, my sister was cooking dinner.
- Once he arrived, we were still discussing the project details.
- When the teacher asked a question, I was thinking about my weekend plans.

While / As / Just as + Past Continuous, Past Simple

Past Simple + While / As / Just as + Past Continuous

- Just as I was opening the door, my phone rang.
- While they were playing basketball, it suddenly started raining.
- As I was reading a book, the lights went off.

3. Geçmişte birbirine paralel olarak devam eden eylemler

While / As / Just as + Past Continuous, Past Continuous

Past Continuous + While / As / Just as + Past Continuous

- While I was cleaning the house, my brother was playing video games.
- While the chef was preparing the main course, the waiter was setting the table.
- As the students were writing their essays, the teacher was grading previous assignments.

4. Geçmişte değişen, dönüşen, gelişen durumlardan ya da eylemlerden bahsederken

- The traffic was getting worse every morning, so I decided to use public transport.
- The climate in our region was becoming hotter year by year.
- More and more businesses were shifting to online platforms before the pandemic accelerated the process.

Anahtar Kelimeler:

Bkz. Simple Past Tense

5 Future Simple Tense

Yapısı:	Will V ₀ Am / is / are going to + V ₀
Yardımcı Fiili:	Will Am / is / are
Çevirisi:	Yapacağım / Yapacak / -ecek -acak

Olumlu Cümleler	Olumsuz Cümleler	Soru Cümleleri
You will enjoy your time in Spain because your best friend will be with you.	You will not enjoy your time in Spain because your best friend will not be with you.	Will you enjoy your time in Spain because your best friend will be with you?
Experts believe that she will win the next world championship.	Experts believe that she will not win the next world championship.	Will she win the next world championship? What is your opinion?
During their trip to France, they are going to see the Eiffel Tower.	During their trip to France, they are not going to see the Eiffel Tower.	Are they going to see the Eiffel Tower during their trip to France?

• Kullanım Yerleri

1. Geleceğe dair tahminlerden, beklentilerden bahsederken

- You all have worked really hard for this test. I am confident that you will achieve great results.
- If deforestation continues at this rate, climate change will become even more severe.
- Due to rising living costs, many people in big cities will soon relocate to smaller towns.

2. Konuşma anında verilen ani kararlardan bahsederken

A: This jacket looks amazing!

B: Really? I will buy it for you as a surprise gift, then.

A: Your daughter forgot her umbrella at home. It looks like it might rain.

B: You are right. I will take the umbrella to her school now.

You know what! I will quit my job and start my own business!

3. Gelecekle ilgili planlardan bahsederken

- Next summer, we are going to move to Australia to start a new life.
- Despite the ongoing crisis in the region, no country is going to intervene due to political concerns.
- I have already booked the tickets for Taylor Swift's concert. We are going to watch her perform live.

4. Gelecekte bir olayın gerçekleşeceğine dair kanıt ya da belirti varsa

- Look! That bicycle is moving without anyone riding it. It is going to fall down soon.
- The sky is full of dark clouds. I think it is going to rain heavily tonight.
- Several cruise ships arrived in the city this morning. We are going to have a very busy weekend.

Anahtar Kelimeler:

- Tomorrow
- ... later
- Next ...
- In ...
- On ...
- From ... to ...
- During ...
- Soon / Shortly / Briefly
- Before long

Future in the Past

Yapısı: Was / were going to + V₀

Çevirisi: Yapacaktım (ama yapmadım)

- I was going to send you an email yesterday. But my internet connection was down, so I couldn't.
- They were going to have dinner together, but then, they suddenly changed their minds.
- He was going to join the meeting yesterday, but his car broke down.

6 Future Continuous Tense

Yapısı:	Will be Ving
Yardımcı Fiili:	Will
Çevirisi:	Yapıyor olacak

Olumlu Cümleler	Olumsuz Cümleler	Soru Cümleleri
At this time next week, I will be presenting my research at an international conference.	At this time next week, I will not be presenting my research at an international conference.	Will you be presenting your research at an international conference at this time next week?
They will be driving to Paris when you arrive.	They will not be driving to Paris when you arrive.	Will they be driving to Paris when you arrive?
He will be preparing his thesis from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. tomorrow.	He won't be preparing his thesis from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. tomorrow.	Will he be preparing his thesis from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. tomorrow?

● Kullanım Yerleri

1. Gelecekte belirli bir noktada devam edecek olan eylemler

At this time next Monday, I will be presenting my research at an international conference.

I will be assisting you with your project until you gain more confidence in your work.

With rapid progress in artificial intelligence, people will be relying more on automated systems for daily tasks.

2. Gelecekte değişecek, dönüşecek, gelişecek durumlardan ya da eylemlerden bahsederken

If officials do not implement effective policies, the unemployment rate will be increasing drastically.

His condition will be worsening over time if he keeps ignoring the doctor's recommendations.

Without urgent treatment, your hearing ability will be declining progressively. Therefore, we must act quickly.

Anahtar Kelimeler:

Bkz. Future Simple Tense

7 Present Perfect Tense

Yapısı:	Have / has + V ₃ / V _{-ed}
Yardımcı Fiili:	Have / has
Çevirisi:	Yaptım / Yaptı / -dı

Olumlu Cümleler	Olumsuz Cümleler	Soru Cümleleri
I have watched this film before. Can we watch something else?	I haven't watched this film before. Can we watch it?	Have you watched this film before? We can watch it if you want.
He has bought this house as a gift to his parents.	He hasn't bought this house as a gift to his parents.	Has he bought this house as a gift to his parents?
He has been a teacher since last year.	He hasn't been a teacher since last year.	Has he been a teacher since last year?

● Kullanım Yerleri

Present Perfect Tense'i, Present Perfect Tense yapan 3 tane temel husus vardır.

1. Present Perfect Tense bizden 2 şey ister:

1. Geçmişte bir olay

2. Belirsiz bir zaman

They **have painted** their office wall to black.

I **have bought** this car for my mother.

I **have completed** three different projects.



DİKKAT

Bir cümleye “**Ne zaman?**” sorusunu sorduğumuzda net bir cevap alamamamız gerekir. Eğer net bir cevap alabiliyorsak o zaman doğru cevabımız **(have/has V₃)** olmayacaktır.

They **have painted** their office wall to black **yesterday**.

I **have bought** this car for my mother **last week**.

I **have completed** three different projects **two years ago**.

2. Present Perfect Tense geçmişte şu an arasında köprü kuran bir zamandır

He **has been** an English teacher for the last 10 years.

We **haven't experienced** a snowy weather so far this year.

There **have been** many improvements in the public health services over the last decade.

3. Present Perfect Tense ile kesinlikle bir zaman ifadesi kullanılacaksa; bu zaman ifadesi tamamlanmamış bir zaman ifadesi olmak zorundadır

I **have read** 10 articles this week.

I **have called** her several times today, but she **hasn't returned** to my calls, yet.

I **have published** two different books on English language teaching this year.

4. Yaşam boyu tecrübe edilen eylemler

This is the greatest news I **have** ever **gotten** in my entire life!

I **have driven** a motorcycle before, but I have never tried driving a car.

My father **has lived** in different cities such as İstanbul, Antalya and Isparta throughout his life!

Anahtar Kelimeler:

1. Since / Ever since + Başlangıç Noktası

Bu ifadeler kendilerinden sonra daima bir başlangıç noktası isteyen ifadelerdir. Bu başlangıç noktasını iki farklı şekilde alabilirler:

a. Başlangıç noktası net bir zaman ifadesi olarak karşımıza çıkabilir

I **have been** an English teacher since 2011.

I **have worked** for this company since 2015.

Since last year, I **have published** eight different books on YDT.

b. Başlangıç noktası geçmiş bir olay olarak karşımıza çıkabilir

Present Perfect Tense + (Ever) Since + Past Simple
(Ever) Since + Past Simple, Present Perfect Tense

I **have been** afraid of snakes **ever since** I **saw** one in our garage.

Since she **got** married, she **hasn't gone** out with us.

I **have worked** in three different companies **ever since** I **graduated** from university.

Ukraine **hasn't experienced** economic stability **ever since** the war with Russia **started**.

2. For + Süreç

She and I **have known** each other **for** over 10 years.

I **have worked** as an English teacher for 15 years.

They **have raised** the petrol prices several times for 2 years.



DİKKAT

Her **for** ifadesi ile mutlaka Present Perfect Tense gelmek zorunda **değildir**. For ifadesi bir eylemin ne kadar sürdüğünden bahsetmek için kullanılan bir ifadedir ve herhangi bir zaman ile kullanılabilir.

I **study** English **for** 4 hours every day.

I **lived** in Ankara **for** 5 years between 2010 and 2015.

I **will stay** in İzmir for my meetings **for** 4 days.

Ancak, eğer **for** ifadesi devamında bir süreç aldığında, o süreç ifadesinden sonra da **now** ifadesi gelmişse; o zaman cevap **kesinlikle** Present Perfect Tense (ya da continuous versiyonu) olmak zorundadır.

I **have worked** as a manager in this firm for 3 years now.

3. Lately / Recently / In recent times / In recent years

Recently, health-care costs in the country **have increased** considerably.

Lately, there **have been** some attempts to ban the testing of animals in cosmetics industry.

Recently, scientists **have found** out that social media sites contributes to isolation and unhappiness.



DİKKAT

Eğer bu ifadelerinin başına **only, until, quite** ifadelerinden bir tanesi gelecek olursa; bu ifadenin çevirisini “son zamanlara kadar” şeklinde yapmaktayız. Bu ifade günümüze ulaşmadığı için de eğer bu üç ifadeden birisini lately, recently, in recent times, in recent years ifadelerinin başında göreceksak; o zaman simple past tense kullanılmaktadır. (Nadiren de olsa present perfect tense kullanımları da mevcuttur. Ancak, bu ifadeler sınavlarda şu ana kadar simple past tense ile test edilmiştir!)

Until recently, the hostility between Russia and the USA **was not** this much apparent.

Only recently, scientists **believed** that only fully-grown plants can carry out photosynthesis.

4. So far / Thus far / Up to now / Up till now / Until now / Till now

I **haven't started** reading books on my thesis' topic so far.

It **hasn't rained** in that part of the country so far this year.

So far, COVID-19 **has affected** more than 1 billion people all around the world.

5. FIDOW (For / In / During / Over / Within) + the last / the past + SÜREÇ

Over the past few months, Russia **has deployed** hundreds of tanks to invade Ukraine.

For the last two years, international teams of scientists **have tried** to cope with the COVID pandemic.

During the last decade, much of the Ethiopia **has suffered** from extreme droughts due to climate crisis.



DİKKAT

Her gördüğünüz FIDOW şeklinde çekimlenmiş ifade, kesinlikle PRESENT PERFECT olmak zorunda değildir. Bazen soru yazarları aslında FIDOW ifadesi ile alakası olmayan bir ifadeyi FIDOW olarak gösterebilmektedir. Bu sebepten dolayı tense sorularını çözerken bu ifadeyi görürseniz, mutlaka genel olarak çevirisine bir bakın ve **ifadenin now noktasına kadar geldiğinden emin olun!**

Over the last weekend (Geçtiğimiz haftasonu boyunca) → Simple Past Tense

Over the last two years (Son iki yıldır) → Present Perfect Tense

6. Just / Already / Yet / Ever

I have **already** finished my homework. So, I can come to the cinema with you.

I have worked hard on my project. However, I haven't finished it, **yet**.

Have you **ever** considered leaving your current job and starting from scratch?

She has **just** finished her homework and now she is listening to music in her room.

7. Before (Zarf olarak kullanıldığında)

I have no idea how this machine works! I have never used anything like this **before**.

The president of the United States have admitted that they have had contact with aliens **before**.

8 Present Perfect Continuous Tense

Sınavlar açısından ele alındığında, bu zaman Present Perfect Tense'in bir alternatifi olarak görülmektedir. Eğer soru kökünde Present Perfect Tense'de kullanılan anahtar kelimeleri fark ederseniz, doğru cevabın bu iki zamandan biri olacağını düşünebilirsiniz.

Yapısı:	Have / has been + V _{-ing}
Yardımcı Fiili:	Have / has
Çevirisi:	Yapıyorum / Yapmaktayım

Olumlu Cümleler	Olumsuz Cümleler	Soru Cümleleri
I have been working on this project for the last six months.	I haven't been working on this project for the last six months.	Have you been working on this project for the last six months?
She has been studying at that college since 2019.	She hasn't been studying at that college since 2019.	Has she been studying at that college since 2019?
David has been watching TV for the last three hours.	David hasn't been watching TV for the last three hours.	Has David been watching TV for the last three hours?

● Kullanım Yerleri

1. Geçmişte başlayıp günümüzde devam eden eylemler

She has been working at that company for the past eight years.

I have been teaching English ever since I completed my university degree in 2015.

They have been searching for an effective solution to this issue for the last three hours.

2. Geçmişte başlamış ve konuşma anının öncesinde bitmiş, ancak etkisi görülen eylemler

She has been studying intensely for her final exams all night. That's why she is sleeping right now.

I have been sobbing all morning. That's why my eyes are red and swollen now.



DİKKAT

Eğer vurgu, eylemin süregelmesi üzerindeyse **present perfect continuous tense** tercih edilir. Ancak vurgu, eylemin sonucundaysa **present perfect tense** kullanılır..

The doctor has checked the patient. (Doktor hastayı muayene etti – Eylem tamamlandı.)

The doctor has been checking the patient. (Doktor hastayı muayene ediyor – Eylem hala devam ediyor.)

ANCAK!

Eğer soruda bir eylemin kaç kez tekrarlandığını belirten bir ifade (**once, twice, three times ...**) veya eylemin ne kadarlık kısmının tamamlandığını gösteren bir ifade (**most of, half ...**) varsa, **present perfect tense** kullanılır. Çünkü bu tür ifadeler **continuous tense** ile kullanılamaz.

I have eaten three apples today. (I have been eating olmaz. Çünkü eylem 3 kez tekrar edilmiş.)

I have called you four times today. Why didn't you answer me? (I have been calling olmaz. Çünkü eylem 4 kez tekrar edilmiş.)

Anahtar Kelimeler:

Bkz. Present Perfect Tense

9 Past Perfect Tense

Bu zamana çalışırken, özellikle şu mottoyu bilmenizi istiyoruz: “**Past Perfect Tense, geçmişteki geçmiş zamandır!**”

Bu cümleyi analiz ettiğimizde iki önemli çıkarım yapabiliriz:

1. Past Perfect Tense, geçmişte gerçekleşen iki olay arasında **zaman sıralaması** kurmak için kullanılır. Önce gerçekleşen olay **Past Perfect**, daha sonra gerçekleşen olay ise **Simple Past** ile ifade edilir.

2. Past Perfect Tense kullanabilmek için **geçmiş bir olayın varlığı gereklidir**. Ancak, bazı durumlarda “**by**” gibi ifadelerle geçmiş bir zaman verilmeden de bu tense kullanılabilir. (Bu istisnaya dikkat etmek gerekir!)

Yapısı:	Had + V ₃ / V _{-ed}
Yardımcı Fiili:	Had
Çevirisi:	Yapmıştım / Yapmıştı / -mişti

Olumlu Cümleler	Olumsuz Cümleler	Soru Cümleleri
When the ambulance came, the poor old man had already died .	When the ambulance came, the poor old man hadn't died yet.	Had the poor old man died when the ambulance came?
By the time you finished your homework, he had already came home.	By the time you finished your homework, he hadn't come home yet.	Had he come home by the time you finished your homework?
By the year 2000, the computer technology had already developed immeasurably.	By the year 2000, the computer technology hadn't developed immeasurably yet.	Had the computer technology developed immeasurably by the year 2000?

● Kullanım Yerleri

1. Geçmişte olan bir eylemden daha önce gerçekleşen eylemler

When I called her yesterday to ask her to go out, she had already fallen asleep.

Before she came here last year, she had lived in İstanbul for 5 years.

By the time Oscar Wilde got out of jail, he had already started working on his famous book.



DİKKAT

Grammar sorularında bu zamanın özellikle **zaman bağlaçları ile kullanımları** test edilmektedir.

When	When + Simple Past, Past Perfect
After	After + Past Perfect, Simple Past
Before	Before + Simple Past, Past Perfect
By the time	By the time + Simple Past, Past Perfect
By	By + Geçmiş Zaman İfadesi, Past Perfect



DİKKAT

Öğrencilere tavsiyemiz bu tabloyu ezberlemeleri değil, bu tablonun mantığını kavramaları olacaktır! Eğer ezberlemeye kalkarsanız; sınava kadar unuttur, unutmazsanız bile de sınav stresi ile karıştırırsınız. Bu yüzden bu tablonun altında yatan mantığı kavramak daha önemlidir!

- * **When** she moved abroad, she had already graduated from university.
- * **After** she had graduated from university, she moved abroad.
- * **Before** she moved abroad, she had already graduated from university.
- * **By the time** she moved abroad, she had already graduated from university.
- * **By** 2015, she had already graduated from university.

⑩ Past Perfect Continuous Tense

Tıpkı **Present Perfect – Present Perfect Continuous Tense** arasındaki ilişki gibi, **Past Perfect Continuous Tense** de **Past Perfect Tense**'in bir alternatifi olarak düşünülebilir.

Yani, eğer soru kökünde **geçmişte bir öncelik – sonralık ilişkisi** bulunuyorsa, doğru cevabın “**Had + V3**” veya “**Had been + V-ing**” seçeneklerinden biri olması gerektiğini düşünebiliriz.

- Past Perfect Tense → Geçmişte tamamlanmış bir eylemi anlatır.
- Past Perfect Continuous Tense → Geçmişte belli bir süre devam etmiş bir eylemi vurgular.

Örneğin:

- **She had studied French before she moved to Paris.** (Paris'e taşınmadan önce Fransızca çalışmıştı.) → **Eylem tamamlanmış, sonucu önemli!**
- **She had been studying French before she moved to Paris.** (Paris'e taşınmadan önce bir süre Fransızca çalışıyordu.) → **Eylemin süreci vurgulanıyor!**

Sınavlarda, eğer eylemin ne kadar süredir devam ettiği veya sürecin önemli olduğu vurgulanıyorsa, **Past Perfect Continuous** tercih edilmelidir. Ancak, eylemin sonucu önemliyse, **Past Perfect** daha uygun olur.

Yapısı:	Had + been V _{-ing}
Yardımcı Fiili:	Had
Çevirisi:	Yapmaktaydım / Yapıyordum

Olumlu Cümleler	Olumsuz Cümleler	Soru Cümleleri
When I arrived at the library, they had been studying for the finals for three hours.	When I arrived at the library, they hadn't been studying for the finals for three hours.	Had they been studying for the finals for three hours when I arrived at the library?
He had been sleeping for about 2 hours when he woke up because of the noise coming from upstairs.	He hadn't been sleeping for about 2 hours when he woke up because of the noise coming from upstairs.	Had he been sleeping for about 2 hours when he woke up because of the noise coming from upstairs?
When I moved to Japan last year, I had been studying Japanese for over a year.	When I moved to Japan last year, I hadn't been studying Japanese for over a year.	Had you been studying Japanese for over a year when you moved to Japan?

● Kullanım Yerleri

1. Geçmişte iki eylemden önce başlayarak, bir süre devam etmiş ve tamamlanmış eylemlerden bahsederken

- By the time he was promoted to manager, he had been working at that company for nearly eight years.
- My executive assistant had been working with me for more than five years when she unexpectedly chose to move abroad.
- When the war came to an end in 1617, the nations in Africa had been battling one another for five years.

⑪ Future Perfect Tense

Yapısı:	Will have + V ₃ / V _{-ed}
Yardımcı Fiili:	Will
Çevirisi:	Yapmış olacak / -miş olacak

Olumlu Cümleler	Olumsuz Cümleler	Soru Cümleleri
She will have graduated from the university by 2050.	She will not have graduated from the university by 2050.	Will she have graduated from the university by 2050?
I will have finished writing my thesis by the time I get married.	I won't have finished writing my thesis by the time I get married.	Will you have finished writing your thesis by the time you get married?
You will have completed this project by the time they call you.	You won't have completed this project by the time they call you.	Will you have completed this project by the time I call you?

● Kullanım Yerleri

1. Gelecekte bir noktada yapmış, tamamlamış olacağımız eylemlerden bahsederken

- I expect that I will have completed my university studies by the end of next year.
- Based on some projections, the world's population will have exceeded 13 billion by 2050.
- I don't think it makes sense to go to the concert anymore because I'm certain that by the time we get there, it will have already ended.



DİKKAT

Bu zaman **sınavlarda tek başına kullanılmaz**. Genellikle «by» ve «by the time» gibi ifadelerle birlikte test edilir. Bu yüzden **Future Perfect Tense** ile bu bağlaçların kullanımına özellikle dikkat edilmelidir.

- **By the time + Simple Present (A), Future Perfect Tense (B)**

(A gerçekleşene kadar, B çoktan tamamlanmış olacak.)

- By the time we reach the airport, our flight will have already landed.
- By the time the team gets to the stadium, their supporters will have already gathered to greet them.

- **By + Gelecek zaman ifadesi, Future Perfect Tense**

(Belirtilen gelecekteki zamana kadar, eylem tamamlanmış olacak.)

- By the end of next year, I will have been teaching English for more than 20 years.
- By the next century, global disease patterns will have shifted dramatically.

12 Future Perfect Continuous Tense

Tıpkı diğer **perfect – perfect continuous tense**'lerde olduğu gibi, **Future Perfect Continuous Tense** de **Future Perfect Tense**'in bir alternatifi olarak kullanılabilir.

Özellikle:

- “By” edatından sonra gelecek zaman ifadesi gelmişse
- “By the time” bağlacından sonra present bir tense kullanılmışsa

Bu durumda doğru cevabın “**will have V3**” veya “**will have been V-ing**” olacağını düşünebiliriz.

- **Future Perfect Tense:** Gelecekte belirli bir zamana kadar tamamlanmış olacak eylemleri ifade eder.
- **Future Perfect Continuous Tense:** Gelecekte belirli bir zamana kadar süregelen ve o noktada hâlâ devam eden eylemleri vurgular.

Örnekler:

- **By the time she retires, she will have worked at this company for 30 years.** (Emekli olana kadar, bu şirkette 30 yıl çalışmış olacak.)
- **By the time she retires, she will have been working at this company for 30 years.** (Emekli olana kadar, bu şirkette 30 yıldır çalışıyor olacak.)
- Eğer vurgu eylemin süresi ve devam etmesi üzerineyse **Future Perfect Continuous** kullanılır.
- Eğer vurgu eylemin tamamlanmış olması üzerineyse **Future Perfect** kullanılır.

Yapısı:	Will have been + V _{-ing}
Yardımcı Fiili:	Will
Çevirisi:	Yapıyor olmuş olacak

Olumlu Cümleler	Olumsuz Cümleler	Soru Cümleleri
By the time you come home tomorrow, I will have been working on this project for a couple of hours.	By the time you come home tomorrow, I won't have been working on this project for a couple of hours.	Will you have been working on this project for a couple of hours by the time I come home tomorrow?
By next year, we will have been working together for 2 years.	By next year, we won't have been working together for 2 years.	Will we have been working for 2 years by next year?
By the time I arrive at Ankara, I will have been driving for about 6 hours.	By the time I arrive at Ankara, I won't have been driving for about 6 hours.	Will you have been driving for about 6 hours by the time you arrive at Ankara?

- Kullanım Yerleri

1. Gelecekte bir noktada eylemi ne kadar süredir yapıyor olmuş olacağımızdan bahsederken

- By the end of next month, I will have been in a relationship with my girlfriend for five years.
- By next January, I will have been serving in the Ministry of Education for over 20 years.
- By next year, I will have been studying in the English Language Teaching department of this university for three years.

- Uzak Durulması Gereken Kombinasyonlar:

Bazı kombinasyonlar dilbilgisi açısından **mantıksız veya nadir kullanıldığı için** sınavlarda işaretlenmemelidir.

Yanlış Kombinasyon	Örnek (Yanlış Kullanım)
Was/Were + Ving / Have-Has + V3	I was studying when I have finished my work. ✗
Am-Is-Are / Would + V0	She is happy that he would come. ✗
Would + V0 / Would + V0	If I would see him, I would tell you. ✗
Had + V3 / Am-Is-Are	She had finished her homework and now she is tired. ✗
Had + V3 / Have-Has + V3	He had completed the task and has received praise. ✗
Had + V3 / V1	She had left, so we leave too. ✗
Had + V3 / Future (Will – Be Going To)	After she had arrived, she will call me. ✗
Was/Were + Ving / Had + V3	I was watching TV when she had left. ✗

Özet:

- Soruda zaman atlaması gerektirmeyen durumlarda:
- Present – Present / Future veya Past – Past en güvenilir seçimdir.
- Bazı kombinasyonlar dilbilgisel olarak hatalıdır veya çok nadirdir. Eğer kesin emin değilseniz, yukarıdaki yanlış kombinasyonlardan uzak durmalısınız!

TENSES – ÖZET TABLOSU			
ADI	YAPISI	KULLANIM YERLERİ	ANAHTAR KELİMELERİ
Simple Present Tense	Fiil: V1 / V _{-s -es -ies} Çeviri: Yapar -r Yardımcı Fiil: Do / does	1. Günlük Düzenli yapılan eylemler 2. Süreklilik Belirten durumlar 3. Bilimsel Gerçekler 4. Basın dili 5. Zaman çizelgeleri 6. Anlatımlar (hikâye, masal...)	- Sıklık Zarfları - Once – Twice – Three time + a + day / week / month - Every ... - Every time : at any given time
Present Continuous Tense	Fiil: am is are V _{ing} Çeviri: Yapıyor -yor Yardımcı Fiil: am / is / are	1. Konuşma anı 2. Geçici süreli eylemler 3. Planlı gelecek 4. Şikâyet yakınma (sıklık zarfları ile) 5. Değişen dönüşen durumlar (Get + comparative / more and more / day by day...)	- Now : Right now : at the moment : at present : presently : currently - These days: nowadays - For the time being
Simple Past Tense	Fiil: V2 / V _{-ed} Çeviri: Yaptı -dı Yardımcı Fiil: did	1. Geçmişte tamamlanmış eylemler 2. Geçmişte art arda gerçekleşen olaylar a. When + Simple past, Simple past	- Yesterday - Last ago - In ... - On ... - From ... to ... - Between ... and... - During ... - Previously : formerly : in the past : initially - The first time / the last time - Once (Bir zamanlar) - Özne ölmüş kişi
Past Continuous Tense	Fiil: was were + V _{ing} Çeviri: Yapıyordu -yordu Yardımcı Fiil: was / were	1. Geçmişte devam halinde olan eylemler 2. Geçmişte devam halinde olan bir eylem başka bir eylem tarafından kesildiğinde a. When + Simple Past, Past Continuous b. While + Past Continuous , Simple Past 3. Geçmişte birbirine paralel olarak gerçekleşen eylemlerde a. While + Past Continuous , Past Continuous 4. Geçmişte değişen dönüşen durumlar	Bkz. Simple Past Tense

TENSES – ÖZET TABLOSU (Part – 2)

ADI	YAPISI	KULLANIM YERLERİ	ANAHTAR KELİMELERİ
Future Simple Tense	Fiil: will / be going to + V ₀ Çeviri: Yapacak –ecek Yardımcı Fiil: will / am – is – are	1. Tahminler (will) 2. Ani kararlar (will) 3. Planlar (be going to) 4. Kanıtlar (be going to)	- Tomorrow - Next later - In ... - On ... - From ... to ... - Between ... and ... - During ... - Soon : Shortly : Briefly : Before long
Future Continuous Tense	Fiil: will be + V _{ing} Çeviri: Yapıyor olacak –yor olacak Yardımcı Fiil: will	1. Gelecekte devam halinde olacak eylemler 2. Gelecekte değişen dönüşen eylemler	Bkz. Future Simple Tense
Present Perfect Tense	Fiil: have has V ₃ Çeviri: Yaptı (ama etkisi devam ediyor) Yardımcı Fiil: have / has	1. İki şey ister: a. Geçmiş olay b. Belirsiz zaman 2. Geçmişle şu an arasında köprü kurar 3. Tamamlanmamış zaman ifadeleri ile kullanılır 4. Yaşam boyu tecrübe ettiğimiz olaylardan bahsederken	- Since : ever since : since then - For - Lately : recently : in recent times: in recent years - So far : thus far : until now : up to now : till now : up till now - FIDOW + the last / the past + Süreç - Just, already, yet, ever - Before (ZARF olarak)
Present Perfect Continuous Tense	Fiil: Have has been V _{ing} Çeviri: Yapmaktayım / yapıyorum Yardımcı Fiil: Have / has	1. Geçmişte başlayıp halen devam eden eylemler 2. Geçmişte başlayıp konuşma anının öncesinde bitmiş ancak etkisi görülen eylemler	- Have has V3 yapısının alternatifidir. - Bkz. Present Perfect Tense
Past Perfect Tense	Fiil: Had V ₃ Çeviri: Yapmıştım –mıştı Yardımcı Fiil: had	1. Geçmişteki bir eylemden daha önce meydana gelen eylemler (geçmişin geçmişi)	- Bu zamanın zaman bağlaçları ile kullanımı önemlidir! When + V₂ , had V₃ After + had V₃, V₂ Before + V₂, had V₃ By the time + V₂, had V₃ By + geçmiş zaman ifadesi, had V₃
Past Perfect Continuous Tense	Fiil: Had been V _{ing} Çeviri: Yapmaktaydım / yapıyordum Yardımcı Fiil: Had	1. Geçmişteki iki eylemden önce başlayarak bir süre devam edip biten eylemler	- Had V3 alternatifidir. - Bkz. Past Perfect Tense
Future Perfect Tense	Fiil: Will have V ₃ Çeviri: Yapmış olacak Yardımcı Fiil: Will	1. Gelecekte bir noktada yapmış, tamamlamış olacağımız eylemlerden bahsederken	By + gelecek zaman ifadesi , will have V₃ By the time + V₁ / have has V₃, will have V₃
Future Perfect Continuous Tense	Fiil: Will have been V _{ing} Çeviri: Yapıyor olmuş olacak Yardımcı Fiil: Will	1. Gelecekte bir eylemi ne kadar süredir yapıyor olduğumuzu anlatmak için	- Will have V₃ alternatifidir. - Bkz. Future Perfect Tense

1. Given that the concept of measuring seismic activity in a systematic manner --- until the early 20th century, scientists at that time --- significant challenges in categorizing the magnitude of earthquakes.
- A) was not developed / had
B) had not been / would have had
C) may not be developed / will have had
D) could not be developed / had had
E) have not been developed / have had
2. Around this period last year, the company he managed --- considerable revenue; however, as a result of poor financial decisions, he now --- to sustain its operations.
- A) has made / has struggled
B) made / was struggling
C) make / has been struggling
D) has been making / struggles
E) was making / is struggling
3. The previous occasion when we --- an elaborate meal together at their residence, they --- a new property to purchase.
- A) have had / looked
B) were having / have been looking
C) have been having / look
D) had / were looking
E) have / are looking
4. Isn't it unusual that you --- meticulous preparations for Julia's farewell party for the entire week, yet you --- to buy her a parting gift?
- A) are preparing / didn't buy
B) have been preparing / haven't bought
C) prepared / don't buy
D) have prepared / aren't buying
E) prepare / weren't buying
5. Whenever the vibrant green foliage of a tree --- brown, it typically --- an indication that the plant is experiencing distress or poor health.
- A) turned / used to be
B) are turning / has to be
C) should turn / might be
D) have turned / was supposed to
E) turns / may be
6. Despite modern advancements in agriculture and food distribution, the global population experiencing severe hunger --- dramatically over the course of the last decade.
- A) had been increasing
B) was increasing
C) has increased
D) had increased
E) increased
7. Upon discovering that two of his most trusted employees --- behind-the-scenes negotiations to undermine him, the executive immediately --- them sack from their positions.
- A) have been working / has given
B) had been working / gave
C) worked / gives
D) were working / were giving
E) are working / had given
8. The renowned novelist --- an extensive collection of literary works up to this point, and each one --- a distinctive impression on readers worldwide.
- A) had written / has left
B) has been writing / will be leaving
C) is writing / was leaving
D) writes / will have left
E) has written / leaves

9. When the distinguished actor --- at the relatively young age of 42, he --- merely five feature films, yet all had been nominated for the most prestigious award in cinema.

- A) had died / made
- B) has died / makes
- C) will die / has made
- D) died / had made
- E) dies / will have made

10. As the athletes --- their triumphant victory, their coach --- in an extensive discussion with journalists regarding the future strategy of the team.

- A) celebrated / had been speaking
- B) had celebrated / was speaking
- C) have been celebrating / spoke
- D) have celebrated / had been speaking
- E) were celebrating / was speaking

11. Once you ---- this intensive language course, you ---- a solid understanding of modern English grammar and sentence structures.

- A) have finished / will have
- B) finished / are going to have
- C) will finish / have
- D) are going to finish / will have
- E) finish / have had

12. As one member of the criminal gang carefully ---- the outer perimeter of the bank, another ---- in the direction of the front entrance.

- A) examined / has been walking
- B) has examined / was walking
- C) had examined / has walked
- D) was examining / was walking
- E) has been examining / walked

13. Due to the stagnation in efforts to reduce global poverty levels, the number of malnourished individuals worldwide ---- considerably over the past ten years.

- A) increased
- B) had increased
- C) has increased
- D) was increasing
- E) had been increasing

14. While Jim ---- across campus at midday, he unexpectedly encountered a friend he ---- since the summer break.

- A) has walked / didn't see
- B) was walking / hadn't seen
- C) had been walking / hasn't seen
- D) had walked / hasn't seen
- E) has been walking / didn't see

15. Before someone ---- a large, long-haired dog, they ---- think about the significant amount of time required for cleaning up after it.

- A) has bought / had to
- B) will buy / have to
- C) bought / will have to
- D) buys / have to
- E) will buy / have had to

16. The Richter scale, which ---- specifically to allow scientists to assess the magnitude of earthquakes worldwide, ---- by Charles Richter in 1935.

- A) designed / had developed
- B) has been designed / developed
- C) had designed / has been developed
- D) was designing / has developed
- E) was designed / was developed

17. Shortly after scientists ---- the immense energy potential of atomic power, they ---- a nuclear device to experimentally verify their theories.

- A) were realizing / had built
- B) had realized / have built
- C) used to realize / were building
- D) have realized / would build
- E) realized / built

19. There ---- multiple signs indicating that the ongoing economic downturn ---- a detrimental impact on companies operating within the technology sector, raising concerns among investors and analysts alike.

- A) are / is causing
- B) were / will cause
- C) had been / has caused
- D) have been / would have caused
- E) would have been / had caused

18. In late 1998, Estonia — the stringent citizenship regulations that — its substantial Russian-speaking population from acquiring citizenship rights, leading to significant social tensions.

- A) modifies / has prevented
- B) modified / had prevented
- C) had modified / prevented
- D) was modifying / prevented
- E) has modified / was preventing

20. To the scholars of the Renaissance period, the most significant ancient texts concerning the study of the natural world ---- those authored by Aristotle and Ptolemy, as both ---- comprehensive models that sought to explain the entire cosmos.

- A) had been / developed
- B) are / have developed
- C) were / had developed
- D) have been / develop
- E) may have been / were developing

Modals

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Modality in English Language

“Modal” kavramı Türkçede kip ekleri olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Türkçede, mastar hâlindeki fiillere çeşitli ekler ekleyerek, bu fiillere zorunluluk, olasılık, yetenek, rica, tavsiye gibi farklı anlamlar kazandırabiliriz. Örneğin; “Yarın erkenden kalk-abilir-im.” → Burada “kalk-” fiiline eklenen “-abilir” eki, fiile olasılık anlamı yüklemektedir. “Daha dikkatli ol-malı-sın.” → Burada “ol-” fiiline eklenen “-malı” eki, fiile zorunluluk anlamı kazandırmaktadır. “Kendi başına piyano çal-abilir-sin.” → Burada “çal-” fiiline eklenen “-abilir” eki, fiile yetenek anlamı katmaktadır. Yukarıdaki örneklerden anlaşılacağı gibi, Türkçede “-abilir” veya “-malı” gibi ekler fiillerin ardından gelerek yetenek, zorunluluk, olasılık ... gibi anlamlar kazandırmaktadır. İngilizcede ise bu tür anlamları modal adı verilen yardımcı fiiller ile ifade ederiz. Modal fiillerin en önemli özelliği, kendilerinden sonra gelen fiilin yalın halde olması ve bu yapının bizi ŞİMDİKİ ya da GELECEK zamanlara yönlendirmesidir.

Modal + V₀ → Anlamı genellikle **PRESENT** ya da **FUTURE** olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır.



DİKKAT

Bu konuyu öğrenmeye çalışırken çok sayıda modal yardımcı fiili olduğu için adaylar genellikle zorlanmaktadır. Öğrencilerin bu konuda sıkıntı yaşamasının bir diğer sebebi ise konuya yanlış bir yaklaşımla çalışmalarıdır. Çünkü çoğu aday, bu konuyu öğrenirken; “can ifadesi yetenek, izin, rica ve olasılık anlamında kullanılır!” gibi bir anlayışla çalışmaktadır. Ancak bu yöntem, gireceğiniz sınav açısından pek de etkili bir yaklaşım değildir. Bunun yerine, çalışmalarınızı modal fiillerin çevirilerine odaklayarak yapmalısınız. Yani can’ın hangi bağlamda kullanıldığını ezberlemek yerine, gördüğünüzde onu “ebilir” şeklinde doğru çevirip çeviremediğinize dikkat etmelisiniz.

Bu konu sınavda gerçekten işimize yarar mı?

Kesinlikle! Bu yapılar YDT sınavlarında oldukça işimize yarayacaktır. Hem ilk 20 soru içinde modal bilginizi ölçen dil bilgisi sorularıyla karşılaşacaksınız hem de sınav boyunca modalların kattığı anlamlar farklı şekillerde test edilecektir. Örneğin, çözdüğünüz bir çeviri sorusunda fiilin başında bir modal varsa, mutlaka onun karşılığını da çevirinizde bulmanız gerekecektir. Aynı şekilde, bir paragraf sorusunda fiilin önünde bulunan bir ihtimal modalını gözden kaçırmaz, soruyu yanlış yapmanıza neden olabilir. Bu yüzden, bu konu bizim açımızdan oldukça önemli bir yere sahiptir. Şimdi gelin, modal yardımcı fiillerini gruplar halinde inceleyelim:

① Yetenek (Ability) Bildiren Modallar (can – could – be able to)

İngilizcede yer alan *can* modal’ı, şimdiki zamandaki yeteneklerden bahsederken kullanılır ve Türkçeye “ebilir” şeklinde çevrilebilir. *Can* modal’ına alternatif olarak kullanabileceğimiz bir diğer yapı ise *am / is / are able to* ifadesidir.

- I can swim across the river easily.
- She can speak three different languages fluently.
- My younger brother is able to solve difficult math problems.
- Since it is very dark in the room, I am not able to / can’t read my book right now.

Geçmiş zamandaki yeteneklerden bahsederken kullanılan *could* modal’ı ise, Türkçeye “ebildi” ya da “ebilirdi” şeklinde çevrilebilir.

- When I was in high school, I could run 5 kilometers without stopping.
- Due to my injury last week, I couldn’t lift heavy objects.
- On our last vacation, we could see the mountains from our hotel balcony.

Her ne kadar *am / is / are able to* ifadesi *can* ile eş anlamlı olarak kullanılabilse de, *was / were able to* ifadesi *could* yapısının tam karşılığı değildir! Eğer geçmişteki genel yeteneklerden bahsediyorsak, *could* kullanabiliriz. Ancak, geçmişte yalnızca bir kez gerçekleşmiş bir yetenektan, zor bir durumun üstesinden gelmekten veya şansımızın yardımıyla başardığımız bir şeyden bahsediyorsak, o zaman *was / were able to* ifadesini kullanmalıyız. Bu kullanımın Türkçeye çevirisi ise genellikle “... yapmayı başardı” şeklinde olacaktır. Aynı anlamı veren bir diğer yapı ise *managed to* ifadesidir.

- Even though our budget was limited, we were able to finish the project on time.
- Even though our budget was limited, we managed to finish the project on time.
- Although the road was covered with snow, the driver was able to reach the village safely.
- Although the road was covered with snow, the driver managed to reach the village safely.

② İhtimal (Possibility) Bildiren Modallar (can – could – may – might – be likely to)

Türkçede bir durumun olasılığından bahsederken “-ebilir” ekini kullanırız. İngilizcede ise bu anlama gelen modallar; *can, could, may, might* ve *be likely to* ifadeleridir.

- If the weather is nice tomorrow, we **may** go on a picnic.
- Since the movie has great reviews, it **might** be worth watching.
- Due to the increasing interest in electric cars, their prices **could** rise next year.



DİKKAT

Burada gördüğümüz could modalı PRESENT bir modalıdır! Çıkış soruları analiz ettiğimizde ÖSYM'nin could modalının past halinden ziyade ihtimal belirten present halini çok daha sık sorduğunu görmekteyiz.

Bu başlık altında yer alan “*be likely to*” ifadesindeki “*be*” kelimesi, zamana göre çekimlenerek kullanılan bir yapıdır. Örneğin, *am / is / are likely to* yapısı **şimdiki zaman** için ihtimal belirtirken, *will be likely to* ifadesi bizi **gelecek zaman** anlamına yönlendirmektedir.

- I don't think he is a talented musician. Therefore, it is likely to be a disappointing concert for me.
- Maintaining a balanced diet is likely to reduce the risk of heart disease.
- Getting enough sleep is likely to boost both concentration and productivity.

Türkçede her zaman olumlu ihtimallerden bahsetmeyiz. Yani, sadece “*Bugün sizi ziyaret edebilirim.*” demek yerine bazen “*Bugün sizi ziyaret etmeyebilirim.*” şeklinde olumsuz ihtimalleri de ifade ederiz. İngilizcede olumsuz ihtimalleri belirtmek için “*may not*”, “*might not*” ve “*be unlikely to*” yapıları kullanılır. Bu ifadeler Türkçeye genellikle “*-meyebilir*” şeklinde çevrilebilir.



DİKKAT

Olumlu ihtimalleri ifade etmek için kullandığımız can ve could modal'larının olumsuz halleri olan can't (cannot) ve couldn't (could not) ifadeleri, olumsuz ihtimallerden bahsederken kullanılmaz!

Can't = Cannot → Bu ifade **yasaklama, olumsuz yetenek** ve **olumsuz çıkarımlar** belirtmek için kullanılır.

Couldn't = Could not → Bu yapı ise **geçmiş zamandaki** olumsuz yeteneklerden bahseder.

Olumsuz İhtimaller İçin Örnek Cümleler

- Some experts argue that regular exercise **may not be / might not be / is unlikely to be** as effective as commonly believed.
- Because the house requires more repairs than I was told, I **may not buy / might not buy / am unlikely to buy** it.
- Since both companies have not finalized the deal yet, they **may not sign / might not sign / are unlikely to sign** the contract this month.

③ İzin (Permission) Bildiren Modallar (can – could – may)

İngilizcede izin istemek veya vermek için kullanılan modallar “*can*”, “*could*” ve “*may*” ifadeleridir. Bu yapılar, Türkçede izin bildirirken kullandığımız “-ebilir” ekine karşılık gelir.

- **A:** *Can / Could / May* I borrow your pen for a moment?
- **B:** Sure! You *can / could / may* take it.
- Sir, *may / can / could* I leave the meeting a bit early today?

Bazı kaynaklarda “*can*” günlük ve samimi bir kullanım olarak, “*could*” kibar bir izin isteme yolu olarak, “*may*” ise resmi bir izin talebi olarak tanımlanabilir. Ancak sınav açısından bu farklar önemli değildir. Bizim için asıl önemli olan, bu modalların anlamını doğru çevirebilmemizdir.

4 Rica (Request) Bildiren Modallar (can – could – will – would)

Ricaları ifade etmek için kullanılan modal yardımcı fiiller “can”, “could”, “will” ve “would” olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Önceki konularda olduğu gibi, bu modalların Türkçeye çevirisi genellikle “-ebilir” şeklinde yapılır.

- **Would / Will** you speak a little louder, please? I can't hear you clearly.
- It's getting too cold in here. **Can / Could** you close the window, please?

Rica ifadeleri arasında yer alan ve özel bir çeviriye sahip olan bir diğer yapı ise “*Would you mind*” ifadesidir. Bu yapının diğer modallardan farkı, Türkçeye “*sakıncası var mı?*” şeklinde çevrilmesidir.



DİKKAT

“*Would you mind*” ifadesinin çevirisini “-ebilir” şeklinde yaparsak, anlam tam tersine kayar! Bu yüzden, mutlaka bu ifadenin doğru çevirisinin “*sakıncası var mı?*” olduğunu bildiğinizden emin olmalısınız.

Örneğin:

A: Would you mind if I opened the window?

B: No.

Burada B'nin cevabı “hayır” olduğu için, doğru çevirisi “Hayır, sakıncası yok. Camı açabilirsin.” olacaktır. Eğer biz bu ifadeyi “-ebilir” olarak çevirirsek, “camı açamayacağın anlamını” çıkarabiliriz. Bu küçük ama önemli fark, diyalog sorularında yanlış anlamalara yol açabilir. Bu yüzden, “*Would you mind*” ifadesinin doğru anlamını bilmek kritik önem taşır.

İngilizcede “*Would you mind*” ifadesinin iki farklı kullanım şekli vardır:

1. **Would you mind + Ving** → Bu yapı, birinin bir şeyi yapmasının sakıncalı olup olmadığını sormak için kullanılır.
 - Would you mind helping me with this project? I didn't understand some parts of it.
 - Would you mind speaking a little louder? I can't hear you very well.
2. **Would you mind + if + Simple past** → Bu yapı, öznenin **yapmasının** sakıncası olup olmadığını sormak için kullanılır.
 - Would you mind if I came to work a little late tomorrow? I have an appointment with my psychologist.
 - Would you mind if I stayed at your place for a couple of days? I'm redecorating my house.



DİKKAT

Would you mind + if diziliminden sonra gelen simple past tense çekimli fiil sizi yanıltmasın! Bu şekilde çekimlenmiş cümleler, PRESENT cümleler olarak bizi karşılamaktadır.

5 Gerekliklik ve Zorunluluk (Obligation & Necessity) Belirten Modallar

(must – have to – have got to – need to)

Gerekliklik ve zorunluluk ifade ederken Türkçede genellikle “-meli / -malı” ekleri kullanılır. İngilizce karşılıkları ise “*must*”, “*have to*”, “*have got to*” ve “*need to*” şeklindedir. Eğer zorunluluğun çok net olduğunu vurgulamak istiyorsak, bu ifadelerin yerine “*yapmak zorunda*” şeklinde alternatif bir çeviri de yapabiliriz.

- *You have to take our entrance exam to become a student here.*
- *We had to work over the weekend because of an important deadline.*
- *If you want to travel to Europe, you must apply for a Schengen visa first.*
- *Because they realized the opposing team had figured out their strategy, they had to change their game plan.*

Zorunluluğun olmadığı durumları ifade ederken kullanabileceğimiz modallar ise: “needn’t”, “don’t need to” ve “don’t / doesn’t have to” şeklindedir. Bu ifadeler Türkçeye “-e gerek yok” ya da “zorunda değilsin” olarak çevrilebilir.

- *You don’t need to shout to be heard. We can hear you clearly.*



DİKKAT

Would you mind + if diziliminden sonra gelen simple past tense çekimli fiil sizi yanıltmasın! Bu şekilde çekimlenmiş cümleler, PRESENT cümleler olarak bizi karşılamaktadır.



DİKKAT

Mustn’t ifadesi zorunluluğun ortada olmadığı durumlardan bahsederken kullanabileceğimiz bir ifade değildir! Bu ifade “**yapamazsın çünkü yasak**” anlamında yasaklamalar için ya da “yapmamalısın” anlamında güçlü olumsuz tavsiyelerden bahsederken kullanılan bir ifadedir.

Zorunluluğun ortada olmadığı “**past**” durumları ifade ederken kullanabileceğimiz modallarsa: “**didn’t need to**” ve “**didn’t have to**” modallarıdır. Bu modalların Türkçeye **çevirilerini** ise “**-e gerek yoktu**” ya da “**zorunda kalmadın / değildin**” şeklinde gerçekleştirmekteyiz.

This morning, I **didn’t need to wake up** early because today is my day off.

I **didn’t have to go** shopping yesterday because my wife had already done it.

6 Tavsiye (Advice) Belirten Modallar (should – ought to – had better – must)

Tavsiye verirken kullanabileceğimiz başlıca modallar “should” ve “ought to”dur. Bu ifadeler Türkçeye genellikle “-meli / -malı” ya da “yapsan iyi olur” olarak çevrilebilir.

- I think you should bring a jacket because it’s freezing outside.
- You shouldn’t trust everything you hear. People can be deceitful!
- You ought to explain the truth to him since he will be disappointed if he finds out from someone else.
- I believe that language learners ought to read extensively to become fluent in their target language.

Bu kategoride yer alan bir diğer modal ise “had better” ifadesidir. Bu ifade, tavsiyenin ihmal edilmesi durumunda olabilecek olumsuz sonuçları anlatmak için kullanılır. Türkçeye “yapsan iyi olur yoksa / aksi takdirde pişman olursun” şeklinde çevrilebilir.

- You had better turn off your computer, or the electricity bill will be huge!
- Everyone had better be present on time for the final exam, or I will not accept their papers.
- I had better finish my work today; otherwise, my boss will get upset!

Bir diğer tavsiye belirten ifademiz ise “must” ifadesidir. Güçlü tavsiyeler verirken kullanılır ve Türkçeye “(mutlaka) yapmalısın” şeklinde çevrilebilir.

- You’re preparing for YDT! You must stop watching TV all the time!
- You must see this movie; it’s the best one I’ve ever seen.
- Your persistent cough suggests you must see a doctor.

7 Alışkanlık (Habitual Activity) Belirten Modallar (used to – would – get used to – get accustomed to – be used to – be accustomed to)

“Used to” ve “would”, yalnızca alışkanlıkları belirtmek için değil, geçmişteki ama artık olmayan durumlar için de kullanılabilir. Türkçeye “eskiden yapardım / olurdu” ya da “var” şeklinde çevrilebilir.

- There used to / would be a big theater in our town, but now it’s a cinema.
- When I was a child, my dad and I used to / would go fishing a lot. I miss those days.
- I used to / would enjoy gardening, but since I started working, I no longer have time for it.

Bir diğer alışkanlık ifadesi ise “**get used to**” ve “get accustomed to”dur. Bu ifadeler, bir alışma sürecinden bahsederken kullanılır. Türkçeye “alışıyorum / alışmaktayım” şeklinde çevrilebilir ve sürecin devam ettiğini anlatır. Ayrıca bu ifadeler V-ing formuyla kullanılır.

- A few years ago, I traveled the world constantly. But now, I am getting used to / am getting accustomed to staying at home due to COVID.
- Because of my demanding job, I am getting used to / am getting accustomed to staying up late to complete my projects.

“Be used to” ve “**be accustomed to**”, alışkanlık süreci tamamlanmış ve alışılmış durumlardır. Türkçeye “alıştım / alışkınım” şeklinde çevrilebilir ve yine V-ing formuyla kullanılır.

- I am used to handling such a demanding job because I've worked here for 4 years.
- My wife is accustomed to waking up early as she starts work at 7 a.m. daily.
- My son is used to studying late at night because he's a university student.

Şimdi örneklerle açıklayalım:

- I used to work as a doctor. (**Eskiden çalışıyordum ama artık yapmıyorum**)
- I am used to working as a doctor. (**Uzun zamandır çalışıyorum, alıştım**)
- I am getting used to working as a doctor. (**Yeni başladım, alışıyorum**)

8 Tercih (Preference) Belirten Modallar (would prefer – would rather – would sooner)

Tercih belirtirken “would rather”, “would prefer” ve “would sooner” ifadeleri kullanılır. Bu ifadeler genellikle “tercih ederim” şeklinde çevrilebilir ve devamında “than” kullanılır.

- I would rather drink tea than coffee.
- I would prefer borrowing money from friends to taking a loan from a bank.
- I would rather go skiing this weekend than camping.

9 Yasaklama (Prohibition) Belirten Modallar (can't – mustn't – not allowed to – prohibited)

Yasaklamalar için “can't”, “mustn't”, “not allowed to” ve “prohibited” ifadeleri kullanılır. Bunlar, “yapamazsın çünkü yasak” şeklinde çevrilebilir.

- You mustn't smoke indoors. It's strictly prohibited!
- It is prohibited for students to speak loudly in the library.
- Children aren't allowed to buy cigarettes anywhere in Turkey.
- You can't walk on the grass. The sign says it's forbidden!

10 Beklenti (Expectation) Belirten Modallar (be to – be supposed to)

Beklenti belirten ifadeler “be to” ve “be supposed to”dur. Türkçeye “yapman bekleniyor” şeklinde çevrilebilir.

- Where are you? You are supposed to be / are to be here in 5 minutes!
- According to the law, employers are supposed to provide / are to provide their employees with a one-hour lunch break.
- You weren't supposed to tell anyone about this secret! Why did you?
- The match was supposed to start at 9 p.m. yesterday, but it began 10 minutes late due to unexpected delays.

11 Çıkarım (Deduction) Belirten Modallar (must – can't)

Çıkarım yapma, mevcut bilgilerden hareketle yeni bir bilgiye ulaşma eylemidir. Bu tür çıkarımlar daha keskin ve kesin yargılar içerir, dolayısıyla “büyük ihtimalle böyle” şeklinde anlaşılabilirler. İngilizce’de bu anlamı ifade etmek için kullanabileceğimiz modallar şunlardır: Eğer olumlu çıkarım yapıyorsak, “must” kullanmamız gerekir ve bu Türkçeye “olmalı” olarak çevrilebilir.

- All the people at the bus stop are waiting for the bus. It must arrive soon.
- The person in the center of the crowd over there must be someone famous.

Olumsuz çıkarımlar için ise “can’t” ifadesi kullanılır ve Türkçeye “olamaz” olarak çevrilebilir.

- Ayşe can’t be in Africa right now. Her flight to Rome was three hours ago.
- Peter can’t be 30 years old. He has a 22-year-old son!

12 Perfect Modals (Modal + have V3)

Başlangıçta, modal ifadelerinin ardından fiilin yalın haliyle kullanıldığında bunların “present” veya “future” anlamı kattığından bahsetmiştik. Ancak geçmişe yönelik çıkarım yapacaksa, modalların ardından “have V3” gelmesi gerekecektir. Bu yapılar geçmişe yönelik anlam taşır. Şimdi perfect modalları inceleyelim:

1 should have V3 / ought to have V3

“Should” ve “ought to”, tavsiye belirtirken kullanılan modallardır ve Türkçeye “yapsan iyi olur” şeklinde çevrilebilir. Bu modalları geçmişteki eylemleri anlatmak için “have V3” ile kullanırsak, çevirisi “yapsan iyi olurdu (ama yapmadın)” şeklinde olur.

- You should have studied harder for the final exam. Now, you must retake the course!
- He ought to have worn a seatbelt while driving. That’s why he’s in such a bad state now.

Olumsuz kullanımları ise “shouldn’t have V3” veya “ought not to have V3” olarak kullanılır ve Türkçeye “yapmasan iyi olurdu (ama yaptın)” şeklinde çevrilebilir.

- You shouldn’t have spoken to her like that! She is now thinking of quitting her job.
- You ought not to have lied to her! What will happen if she finds out the truth?

2 may have V3 / might have V3 / could have V3

“May”, “might” ve “could” ifadeleri ihtimal belirten modallardır. Bu modallarla birlikte “have V3” geldiğinde, geçmişe yönelik ihtimallerden bahsedersiniz. Türkçeye “yapmış olabilir (yapmamış da olabilir)” şeklinde çevrilebilir.

- Yesterday, I couldn’t find my chemistry book. I might have / may have / could have left it at your place.
- I don’t know if Sheila studied for her finals, but she might have / may have / could have failed.

3 could have V3

“Could have V3”, geçmişteki ihtimalin yanı sıra, bir anlam daha içerir. Bu, “**yapabilirdim / istesem yapardım (ama yapmadım)**” anlamına gelir.

- Why were you speeding? You could have avoided this accident if you hadn’t driven so fast!
- Sally was ill with the flu. She could have taken the test yesterday, but she decided to take a sick leave instead.

4 must have V3

“Must” ifadesi tavsiye, çıkarım ve zorunluluk anlamları taşırken, “must have V3” ifadesi yalnızca güçlü çıkarımlar için kullanılır. Türkçeye “yapmış olmalı” şeklinde çevrilebilir.

- Merve wasn’t at home yesterday. She must have gone out with her friends.
- Although the offer was attractive, he decided not to accept it. He must have found a better opportunity.

5 can’t have V3 / couldn’t have V3

“Can’t have V3” ve “couldn’t have V3” ifadeleri geçmişe yönelik olumsuz çıkarımlar yaparken kullanılır. Çevirisi “yapmış olamaz” şeklinde yapılır.

- He just decided to sell his car. He can’t have sold / couldn’t have sold it yet.
- Ahmet can’t have killed / couldn’t have killed his father! He was with me all day that day.

6 mustn't have V3

"Mustn't have V3", daha önce gördüğümüz "must have V3" ifadesinin tersidir. Geçmişteki güçlü olumsuz çıkarımları ifade eder ve Türkçeye "yapmış olmalı" şeklinde çevrilebilir.

- Even though the exam questions weren't very difficult, some students still got low scores. They mustn't have studied for the exam.
- When I saw her, I greeted her, but she didn't reply. She mustn't have heard me.

7 needn't have V3

"Needn't have V3" ifadesi, "yapmana gerek yoktu (ama yaptın)" şeklinde çevrilebilir.

- You needn't have washed these clothes by hand. Our washing machine was already repaired.
- I needn't have studied English last weekend because our exam was cancelled.

Modal Sorularını Çözerken Nelere Dikkat Etmek Gerekir?

Modal soruları genellikle YDT sınavında Tense ve Passive (bir sonraki konumuz) ile birleşerek karşımıza çıkar. Yani, bu üç konuyu kapsayan "fiilli soru" formatında bir soru, birden fazla konuyu aynı anda test edebilir ya da sadece tek bir konuya odaklanabilir. Soru formatı ne olursa olsun veya hangi konuyu test ediyor olursa olsun, modal sorusu çözülürken uygulamamız gereken ilk adım, tense konusunda öğrendiğimiz stratejileri bu sorulara da uyarlamaktır.



ÇIKMIŞ SORU

In some cases, we ---- sufficient data on old events, not because of a lack of imagination but because the appropriate technology ---- available at the time.

- A) would not have / is not B) should not have / had not been C) did not have / has not been
D) do not have / was not E) could not have / will not be

Hatırlarsak tense sorularında ilk yapmanız gereken **şeyin** soru kökünü taramak ve ipucu aramak olduğunu, eğer soru kökünde hiçbir ipucunuz yoksa da zamanlar arasında atlama yapmamanız gerektiğini söylemiştik. Soru kökümüzde bulunan **at the time** ifadesi *o anda* anlamına gelen ve bizi **geçmiş zamana** götürmesi gereken bir ifade olarak karşımıza **çıkılmaktadır**. Bu sebepten dolayı da ikinci boşluğumuzun past bir tense olacağını, bu sebepten dolayı da B ya da D seçeneklerinden birisini işaretlememiz gerektiğini söyleyebiliriz.

Buna ek olarak, B seçeneğinde bulunan **had not been** ifadesi, past perfect tense olduğu için yanında daima simple past tense isteyen bir ifadedir diyebiliriz. Ancak B seçeneğini incelediğimizde ise Had V₃'ün yanında **should not have (should not + V₀)** ifadesini görmekteyiz. Dolayısıyla, had V₃ ifadesinin yanında V₂ almadığını (*should not have had olsa değerlendirebilirdik*) söyleyebilir ve B seçeneğini de eleyebiliriz. Bu sebepten dolayı da cevabımız D seçeneğidir.



ÇIKMIŞ SORU

The tradition of sculpting in clay ---- as early as AD 800, and ultimately it ---- as the point of departure for related works that were cast in metal.

- A) should have developed / has served B) has developed / had served C) may have developed / served
D) would have developed / will serve E) could have developed / will have served

Soru kökümüzde bulunan AD 800 ifadesi bizi geçmişe götüren bir ifade olduğundan dolayı ilk boşluğun past bir yapı olması gerektiğini söyleyebiliriz. Bu sebeple de ilk aşamada silmemiz gereken seçenek, B seçeneği olacaktır. Tense sorularının çözüm stratejilerinden bahsederken sizlere soru içerisinde verilen fiillerin zamansal çekimlerinin de ipucu olduğunu söylemiştik. Cümlemizi incelediğimizde ilk boşluğumuzun past olacağını biliyoruz. Cümlemin sonu da were ifadesinden dolayı past olarak bitmiş. Haliyle ortasında da past olmaması için bir sebep bulunmamaktadır. Yani, bizi geçmiş zamandan ayıracak herhangi bir zaman ifadesi bulunmamaktadır. Bu sebepten dolayı ikinci boşluğun da past bir seçenek olması gerektiğini söyleyebiliriz. Bu bilgi ile de A, D ve E seçeneklerini silebiliriz. C seçeneği doğru cevap olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır.

**DİKKAT**

Kesinlikle doğru! Modal soruları çözerken doğrudan tense stratejilerini uygulamak, çok yardımcı olur. Bu şekilde, yanlış seçenekleri elemek ve doğru zaman çerçevesini belirlemek, soruyu çözmede büyük bir avantaj sağlar. Modal sorularda zamanların etkisi ve mantığı önemli olduğu için, doğru zamanı belirledikten sonra modalin anlamını ve kullanımını dikkate almak, soruyu doğru çözmek için kritik bir adım olacaktır.

Bu tarz pratikler yapmak, sınavda zaman kazandırabilir ve doğru yanıtı ulaşmanıza yardımcı olabilir

Modals in English – ÖZET TABLOSU

KONU	MODALLAR	ÇEVİRİ	ÖZEL NOTLAR
1. Ability (Yetenek)	can : am/is/are able to	-ebilir	
	could	-ebildi / -ebilirdi	
	was were able to : managed to	...yı başardı	
2. Possibility (İhtimal)	can : could : may : might : be likely to	-ebilir	Burada bulunan ve bundan sonraki could ifadeleri PRESENT 'tir.
3. Permission (izin)	can : could : may	-ebilir	
4. Request (Rica)	can : could : will : would	-ebilir	1. Would you mind + Ving → Senin yapmanın ... 2. Would you mind + if + V₂ → Simple past cümlelerin öznesinin yapmasının ...
	would you mind	sakıncası var mı?	
5. Obligation & Necessity (Gereklilik ve zorunluluk)	must have to have got to need to	-meli -malı yapmak zorunda	don't have to : don't need to : needn't à PRESENT à Yapmana gerek yok didn't have to : didn't need to à PAST à Yapmana gerek yoktu
6. Advice (Tavsiye)	should : ought to had better must	-meli -malı yapsan iyi olur	had better tehdit anlamı bir tavsiye must çok güçlü bir tavsiye
7. Habitual activities (Alışkanlıklar)	used to : would	eskiden olurdu ama şimdi olmuyor	be used to : be accustomed to ve get used to : get accustomed to ifadelerinden sonra V_{ing} gelir.
	be used to V _{ing} be accustomed to V _{ing}	alışkınım	
	get used to V _{ing} get accustomed to V _{ing}	alışmaktayım alışıyorum	

Modals in English – ÖZET TABLOSU			
KONU	MODALLAR	ÇEVİRİ	ÖZEL NOTLAR
8. Preferences (Tercihler)	would rather would prefer would sooner	tercih ederim	would rather A than B ifadesinde tercih ettiğim şey A'dır! "B'den ziyade A'yı tercih ederim."
9. Prohibition (Yasaklama)	mustn't /can't / not allowed to / prohibited	yapamazsın (çünkü yasak)	
10. Expectation (Beklenti)	be to / be supposed to	bekleniyor	"be" yapılarını zamana göre çekimleriz.
11. Deduction (Çıkarım)	must	olmalı	must olumlu çıkarımlarda can't olumsuz çıkarımlarda kullanılır.
	can't	olamaz	
12. Perfect Modals	should have V ₃ ought to have V ₃	Yapsan iyi olurdu ama sen yapmadın.	modal + have V₃ bizi geçmişe götürür.
	may have V ₃ might have V ₃ could have V ₃	Yapmış da olabilir yapmamış da.	
	could have V ₃	Yapabilirdi (istese yapardı) ama yapmadı.	
	must have V ₃	Yapmış olmalı (geçmiş güçlü çıkarım)	
	can't have V ₃ couldn't have V ₃	Yapmış olamaz (geçmiş olumsuz çıkarım)	
	mustn't have V ₃	Yapmamış olmalı (geçmiş olumsuz güçlü çıkarım)	
	needn't have V ₃	yapmana gerek yoktu (ama sen yaptın)	

1. Ever since he was a child, Mark ---- complex jazz compositions on the saxophone.
- A) might be playing
B) must be playing
C) should have played
D) has been able to play
E) was able to play
2. When I visited the ophthalmologist last week, I learned that from now on, I ---- my contact lenses while reading.
- A) must have worn
B) will have to wear
C) should have worn
D) am able to wear
E) used to wear
3. Luckily, the resort we moved to wasn't as crowded as the previous one, so we ---- a quiet room with a sea view.
- A) used to find
B) were able to find
C) should have found
D) might have found
E) had to find
4. You ---- me earlier about the postponed interview; I've already traveled all the way here.
- A) should have phoned
B) have phoned
C) used to phone
D) must have phoned
E) ought to phone
5. It was captivating to hear the archaeologist describe how the early settlers of Machu Picchu ---- centuries ago.
- A) had been living
B) used to live
C) will have lived
D) should live
E) are supposed to live
6. We ---- the equipment after the event, as the maintenance team will handle it for us.
- A) couldn't have packed
B) haven't had to pack
C) don't need to pack
D) must not have packed
E) didn't use to pack
7. No, it shouldn't have taken him an hour to get here from the airport. He ---- at the wrong station.
- A) didn't need to get
B) shouldn't have got
C) need to get
D) must have got
E) doesn't have to get
8. I have never seen this seminar room so full. The speaker ---- an exceptionally engaging lecturer to draw such a crowd this early in the morning.
- A) must be
B) can be
C) would be
D) used to be
E) had to be
9. It's kind of you to offer, but I ---- the invitation anyway, as I had already committed to a charity event last weekend.
- A) couldn't have accepted
B) wasn't able to accept
C) didn't have to accept
D) needn't have accepted
E) must not have accepted
10. A: They announced the scholarship results this afternoon.
B: Oh, that explains why Jessy looked so thrilled today. She ---- the highest marks.
- A) ought to have received
B) had to receive
C) might be receiving
D) used to receive
E) must have received

11. We ---- these fragile ornaments in extra bubble wrap if we want them to arrive undamaged.
- A) would rather have wrapped
B) had better wrap
C) must have wrapped
D) had to wrap
E) were supposed to wrap
12. The chemicals weren't stored properly in the lab, and now there's a strong smell in the room. Someone — the safety instructions more carefully.
- A) shouldn't have read
B) may not be reading
C) had better not read
D) must have read
E) should have followed
13. How many times have I told you, kids, that you ---- your hands outside the car window while we are moving? It's extremely risky.
- A) needn't wave
B) might not wave
C) didn't have to wave
D) shouldn't wave
E) wouldn't wave
14. A: I have so many creative ideas in my head, but I haven't put them into a document yet.
B: But you ---- us a detailed outline of your section of the assignment today!
- A: Relax, I'll take care of it tomorrow.
- A) would rather have prepared
B) were able to prepare
C) must have prepared
D) were supposed to prepare
E) had to prepare
15. My grandfather ---- a small gift for each of his grandchildren every time he ---- his pension.
- A) was buying / had received
B) has had to buy / was receiving
C) must have bought / could receive
D) would buy / received
E) bought / could have received

16. I ---- listening to country music in the past, but recently I have started to appreciate some of the songs.
- A) didn't use to enjoy
B) ought not to enjoy
C) must not have enjoyed
D) can't have been enjoying
E) wasn't enjoying
17. When their first child was born, Emily ---- up her job until they found a suitable nanny.
- A) must give
B) ought to give
C) had to give
D) used to give
E) has given
18. Ever since they had twins last year, they ---- out to eat as frequently as before.
- A) didn't use to eat
B) couldn't eat
C) aren't supposed to eat
D) haven't been able to eat
E) weren't able to eat
19. Would you mind if I ---- the assistant for a while? She has a huge stack of paperwork to go through.
- A) helping
B) helped
C) help
D) have helped
E) to help
20. A: I missed last night's episode of "Stranger Things." What happened?
B: No idea. I don't watch it anymore.
A: Really? I thought you were a huge fan.
B: Yeah, I ---- it religiously, but now I have evening classes.
- A) used to watch
B) had watched
C) must have watched
D) have watched
E) was able to watch

Passive Voice

Unit 1

1

Passive Voice in English Language

1 Passive Voice nedir? Neden Kullanılmaktadır?

Türkçede, eylemi gerçekleştiren kişiden çok eylemin kendisinin ön planda olduğu durumlarda ya da eylemi yapan kişiyi doğrudan belirtmek istemediğimizde edilgen yapılar kullanılır. Yani, “yaptı, etti” gibi ifadeler yerine “yapıldı, edildi” gibi yapılar karşımıza çıkar.

İngilizcede ise edilgen yapılar temelde “be + V3” kalıbına dayanır. Farklı zamanlarda edilgen yapı oluşturabilmek için “be” fiilini ilgili zamana göre çekimlememiz gerekir. Ancak cümlelerin devamında yer alan V3 formu her zaman sabit kalmalıdır. Şimdi, zamanları ve modalları hızlıca gözden geçirerek bunların edilgen hallerini inceleyelim.

ZAMAN	YAPI (ACTIVE)	ÇEVİRİ	PASSIVE	ÇEVİRİ
Simple Present	$V_1 / V_s - V_{es} - V_{ies}$	yapar	Am / is / are V_3	yapılır
Simple Past	V_2	yaptı	Was / were V_3	yapıldı
Future Simple	will + V_0	yapacak	will be V_3	yapılacak
Present Perfect	Have / has V_3	yaptı (etkisi devam ediyor)	Have / has been V_3	yapıldı (etkisi devam ediyor)
Past Perfect	had V_3	yapmıştı	had been V_3	yapılmıştı
Future Perfect	will have V_3	yapmış olacak	will have been V_3	yapılmış olacak
Present Continuous	Am / is / are V_{ing}	yapıyor	Am / is / are being V_3	yapılıyor
Past Continuous	Was / were V_{ing}	yapıyordu	Was / were being V_3	yapılıyordu
Future Continuous	will be V_{ing}	yapıyor olacak	Mevcut Değil	
Present Perfect Continuous	have/has been V_{ing}	yapmakta		
Past Perfect Continuous	had been V_{ing}	yapmaktaydı		
Future Perfect Continuous	will have been V_{ing}	yapıyor olmuş olacak		
Present Modals	ought to + V_0	yapsa iyi olur	ought to be V_3	yapılsa iyi olur
Perfect Modals	must have V_3	yapmış olmalı	must have been V_3	yapılmış olmalı

Tablomuzdan da anlayabileceğiniz gibi **continuous tense**’lerin arasında edilgen olarak çekimleyebildiğimiz sadece **present continuous** ve **past continuous tenseler** bulunmaktadır. Diğer continuous tense’lerin passive çekimleri mevcut değildir.

2 Passive Voice Nasıl Oluşturulur?

Etken (active) cümleyi edilgen (passive) yapıya dönüştürmek için önce cümlelerin öğelerini doğru bir şekilde analiz etmemiz gereklidir. Bu adımı gerçekleştirdikten sonra, ilk olarak nesneyi cümle başına alarak işe başlamalıyız:

Active: **The teacher explained the lesson to the students.**

S V O

Passive: **The lesson**

Nesneyi başa aldıktan sonra, be V3 yapısındaki “be” fiilini, etken cümlelerin zamanına uygun olarak çekimlemeli ve ardından nesneden hemen sonra kullanmalıyız. Diğer öğeler de sırasıyla yerleştirilecektir. Örneğimizde, fiil geçmiş zaman (past simple) ile kullanıldığı için “be” fiili “was / were” olarak çekimlenmelidir. Passive: **The lesson was explained to the students.**

Eğer edilgen cümlede özneyi de belirtmek isterseniz, Türkçedeki “tarafından” anlamına gelen “by” kelimesini kullanarak cümleyi tamamlayabilirsiniz. Passive: **The lesson was explained to the students by the teacher.**



DİKKAT

Bir fiilin “passive” yapılabilmesi için fiilin geçişli bir fiil yani nesne alabilen bir fiil olması gerekir. Eğer fiil “neyi, kimi, neye” ya da “kime” sorularının cevabını veriyorsa; o zaman nesne alabilen / geçişli bir fiil olarak karşımıza çıkacaktır.

ÖRNEK

Örnek 1: Her grandmother passed away last night. (Pass away yani vefat etmek ifadesi, “neyi / kimi / neye / kime” sorularına yanıt verebilen bir fiil değildir. Bu yüzden, tıpkı Türkçede ‘vefat edildi’ gibi bir kullanımı olmadığı gibi, İngilizcede de edilgen hâli oluşturulamaz.)

Örnek 2: She revealed the secret. (Açıklamak fiiline ‘neyi açıkladı?’ sorusunu yönelttiğimizde aldığımız cevap ‘the secret’ ifadesi olmaktadır. Bu nedenle, bu fiilin edilgen yapıya dönüştürülebileceğini söylemek mümkündür.)



DİKKAT

İngilizcede bazı fiiller, çift nesne alabilme özelliğine sahiptir. Yani, bu fiiller hem dolaylı hem de doğrudan nesneyle kullanılabilirler. Bu tür fiiller arasında en yaygın olanları give, send, tell, ask, call, buy, teach ve offer kelimeleridir. Örneğin, give fiilini “bir kişiye bir şey vermek” şeklinde kullanabiliriz. Burada, “bir kişiye” ifadesi dolaylı nesne, “bir şey” ise doğrudan nesne olarak karşımıza çıkar.

Çift geçişli fiillerin iki nesneye sahip olması, bu fiillerin iki farklı şekilde edilgen yapılmasına olanak tanır.

Örnek (Active):

He **offered** us a job.

S V O1 O2

Passive1:

A job was offered to us (by him).

Passive2:

We were offered a job (by him).

People often plant tea in Rize. → **Tea is often planted in Rize.**

She fed two cats. → **Two cats were fed by her.**

They haven't informed me about the meeting. → **I haven't been informed about the meeting.**

They are sending him to the hospital. → **He is being sent to the hospital by them.**

We must revise this report before publishing. → **This report must be revised before publishing.**

They will deliver the package next week. → **The package will be delivered next week.**

3 Causatives

Türkçede “ettirgen çatı” olarak bilinen “causative” yapılar, günlük dilde sıkça kullandığımız “birine bir işi yaptırmak” veya sadece “bir şey yaptırmak” anlamına gelir. İngilizcede bu yapılar, have, get, let ve make gibi fiiller kullanılarak oluşturulur.

Eğer “birisine bir işi yaptırmak” anlamını vurgulamak istiyorsak, aşağıdaki yapıların kullanımı mümkündür:

Have SB do STH
Make SB do STH
Let SB do STH
Get SB TO do STH

*SB = Somebody / *STH = Something

Yesterday, I **had** my son **wash** my car.

My car **broke** down. Tomorrow, I will **get** the mechanic **to repair** it.

I may **ask** Merve **to type** the letters for me.

Next week, I am going to **get** my dentist **to extract** my tooth.

Eğer bir eylemi kime yaptıracağımızı belirtmek istemiyorsak, yani “birisine” ifadesini kullanmak istemiyorsak, doğrudan “bir şey yaptırmak” anlamında bazı yapıları kullanabiliriz. Bu yapılar şunlardır:

Have STH done

Get STH done

*STH = Something

Tomorrow, I will **have** my car **repaired**.

I may **get** the letters **typed** for me.



DİKKAT

Bu yapılar son yıllarda dil bilgisi bölümünde soru olarak karşımıza çıkmamıştır. Ancak cümlelerde geçebilmekte ve cümlelerin anlamlarını etkileyebilmektedir. Bu sebepten dolayı bu yapıları karşı en azından bir aşinalığınızın olması gerekmektedir.

4 Get + Adjective

Bazı sıfatlar, “get” fiili ile birlikte kullanıldığında durum bildiren bir yapıdan eylem bildiren bir yapıya dönüşebilir. Yani, sıfattan fiil türetmek için “get” fiilini kullanabiliriz.

Yesterday, it was pouring rain. All my clothes **got** soaked.

When she found out what he said about her, she **got** angry.



DİKKAT

“Get + Past Participle” da aynı şekilde kullanılabilir ve bu şekilde kurulmuş olan ifadeler **passive** anlam taşıyabilmektedir.

We got married three years ago.

Since I'm unfamiliar with İstanbul, I **ended up** getting lost.

Because I have been working non-stop for ten hours, I **became** tired.

Get changed! We are heading to the party!

5 Impersonal / Personal Passive Voice (Passive Reduction)

Noun clause içeren cümleleri passive hale getirirken kullandığımız yapılar farklılık gösterebilir.

Bu tür cümlelerde, nesneyi başa çekmek yerine **“it” boş öznesini kullanarak passive yapılabiliriz.**

They believe that she will arrive here tomorrow. It is believed that she will arrive here tomorrow. (Yarın buraya geleceği kabul ediliyor.)

They reported that Ahmet was kidnapped. It was reported that Ahmet was kidnapped. (Ahmet'in kaçırıldığı bildirildi.)

They hope that the President will resign soon. It is hoped that the President will resign soon.

(Cumhurbaşkanının yakında istifa etmesi ümit ediliyor.)

She knows that he escaped from the prison. It is known that he escaped from the prison. (Onun hapishaneden kaçtığı biliniyor.)

They expect that they will win the lottery. It is expected that they will win the lottery. (Onların lotoyu kazanması bekleniyor.)

Bu tür yapılar özellikle okuma metinlerinde sıkça karşılaşılan yapılardır. Ayrıca, İngilizcede bu tür cümleleri passive hale getirmenin başka bir yolu daha vardır; bu da dil bilgisi sınavlarında sıklıkla test edilen bir yapıdır. Şimdi gelin, bu yapının ikinci formunu inceleyelim:

They believe that she will come here tomorrow.

S V1 that S V2 O

Normalde passive yapılırken, cümlelerin nesnesini başa çekmemiz gerekir. Ancak burada “that she will come here tomorrow” kısmını başa almak yerine, “that” yapısındaki özneyi başa alabiliriz. Örnek cümlemizde “that” yapısındaki öznemiz “she”dir. Bu özneyi başa aldıktan sonra, ana fiilimizi (V1) passive hale getirip devam etmemiz gerekecektir:

She is believed...

Cümlemizi nasıl tamamlayacağımıza karar vermeden önce, cümle yapısına tekrar göz atmak faydalı olacaktır:

They believe that she will come here tomorrow. (Onlar, yarın burada olacağına inanıyorlar.)

S V1 that S V2 O

Bu cümlede iki fiilimiz de present / future grubu fiillerdir, dolayısıyla aralarında bir zaman farkı yoktur. Bu durumda, fiillerin zaman ilişkisini inceledikten sonra, “that” yapısındaki cümlemizin passive yapısını kontrol etmemiz gerekir. Örneğimizde, “that” yapısındaki cümle aktif bir dizilişe sahiptir. Zaman farkı olmayan aktif yapılar için, passive yapıya geçerken fiili “to V0” şeklinde kullanmalıyız.

She is believed to come here tomorrow. (Onun yarın buraya geleceğine inanılır.)

PASSIVE KISALTMALARI		
Zaman farkı YOK	→ Active	→ to V ₀
Zaman farkı YOK	→ Passive	→ to be V ₃
Zaman farkı VAR	→ Active	→ to have V ₃
Zaman farkı VAR	→ Passive	→ to have been V ₃

They reported that Ahmet was kidnapped.

Ahmet is reported to have been kidnapped. (Ahmet'in kaçırıldığı bildirildi.)

They hope that the President will resign soon.

The President **is hoped** to resign soon. (Cumhurbaşkanının yakında istifa etmesi ümit ediliyor.)

She knows that he escaped from the prison.

He **is known** to have escaped from the prison. (Onun hapishaneden kaçtığı biliniyor.)

Ayşe claims that he was caught by the police in the past.

He **is claimed** to have been caught by the police in the past. (Onun geçmişte polis tarafından yakalandığı iddia edilir.)



DİKKAT

Bu yapı ile birlikte sıklıkla kullanılan fiiller: *say, claim, understand, think, suppose, expect, report, allege, acknowledge, assume, estimate, believe, consider*

... is said to	→	dığı söylenir-
... is claimed to	→	dığı iddia edilir-
...is understood to	→	dığı anlaşılıyor-
...is thought to	→	dığı düşünülür-
...is supposed to	→	dığı varsayılır-
...is expected to	→	dığı/ması beklenir-
...is reported to	→	dığı bildiriliyor-
...is alleged to	→	dığı iddia ediliyor-
...is believed to	→	diğına inanılıyor-



ÇIKMIŞ SORU

The hypothalamus ---- to specific parts of the brain that are known ---- feeding behaviour, specifically *the paraventricular nuclei* and *the nigrostriatal tract*.

A) is being linked / to be modified

B) have been linked / modifying

C) would be linked / being modified

D) were linked / to have been modified

E) is linked / to modify

6 Activity 1: Tenses & Passive Voice (Genel Tekrar)

İlk sütunda bulunan yüklemlere bakıp diğer kısımları doldurmaya **çalışın**. Bunu yaparken;

- 1- Bu fiil çekimi hangi zamana ait?
- 2- Bu fiil etken bir fiil mi yoksa edilgen mi (active mi passive mi)?
- 3- Bu fiilin Türkçe çevirisi nasıl yapılabilir?

Sorularının cevaplarını boşluklara yazınız.

Fiil	Zaman	Form (Active / Passive)	Çeviri
■ provided	_____	_____	_____
■ is given	_____	_____	_____
■ have seen	_____	_____	_____
■ had been claimed	_____	_____	_____
■ possesses	_____	_____	_____
■ was erected	_____	_____	_____
■ was being reported	_____	_____	_____
■ has completed	_____	_____	_____
■ will type	_____	_____	_____
■ will have sent	_____	_____	_____
■ are being repaired	_____	_____	_____
■ were taken	_____	_____	_____
■ will be given	_____	_____	_____
■ didn't permit	_____	_____	_____
■ don't live	_____	_____	_____
■ will have been treating	_____	_____	_____
■ are meeting	_____	_____	_____
■ had been cleaning	_____	_____	_____
■ will be running	_____	_____	_____
■ have been employed	_____	_____	_____
■ were fighting	_____	_____	_____
■ was being stored	_____	_____	_____
■ are blocked	_____	_____	_____

7 Activity 2: Tenses & Passive Voice (Genel Tekrar 2)

İlk sütunda bulunan yüklemlere bakıp diğer kısımları doldurmaya çalışın. Bunu yaparken;

- 1- Bu fiil çekimi hangi zamana ait?
- 2- Bu fiil etken bir fiil mi yoksa edilgen mi (active mi passive mi)?
- 3- Bu fiilin Türkçe çevirisi nasıl yapılabilir?

Sorularının cevaplarını boşluklara yazınız.

Fiil	Zaman	Form (Active / Passive)	Çeviri
■ is considered	_____	_____	_____
■ have corrected	_____	_____	_____
■ are being collected	_____	_____	_____
■ were named	_____	_____	_____
■ informed	_____	_____	_____
■ will be renamed	_____	_____	_____
■ was assassinated	_____	_____	_____
■ are spending	_____	_____	_____
■ has been suffering	_____	_____	_____
■ have been sponsored	_____	_____	_____
■ had been used	_____	_____	_____
■ have been bombed	_____	_____	_____
■ fought	_____	_____	_____
■ had been examining	_____	_____	_____
■ will have approved	_____	_____	_____
■ will have been doing	_____	_____	_____
■ will have been conducted	_____	_____	_____
■ expects	_____	_____	_____
■ is going to affect	_____	_____	_____
■ was going to infect	_____	_____	_____
■ were assigning	_____	_____	_____
■ is applied	_____	_____	_____
■ killed	_____	_____	_____

8 Activity 3: Modals & Passive Voice (Genel Tekrar)

İlk sütunda vermiş olduğumuz modal yardımcı fiilleri ile **çekimlenmiş** olan fiilleri inceleyip;

- 1- Bu fiil çekimi hangi zamana ait?
- 2- Bu fiil etken bir fiil mi yoksa edilgen mi (active mi passive mi)?
- 3- Bu fiilin Türkçe çevirisi nasıl yapılabilir?

sorularının cevapları ile boşlukları doldurunuz.

Fiil	Zaman	Form (Active / Passive)	Çeviri
■ might be drawn	_____	_____	_____
■ have to send	_____	_____	_____
■ can be exploited	_____	_____	_____
■ may have been founded	_____	_____	_____
■ can protect	_____	_____	_____
■ may lead to	_____	_____	_____
■ used to involve	_____	_____	_____
■ must have been studied	_____	_____	_____
■ should treat	_____	_____	_____
■ mustn't smoke	_____	_____	_____
■ had better criticize	_____	_____	_____
■ must be stored	_____	_____	_____
■ mustn't have survived	_____	_____	_____
■ used to be thought	_____	_____	_____
■ should have influenced	_____	_____	_____
■ had better check	_____	_____	_____
■ need to see	_____	_____	_____
■ had to attend	_____	_____	_____
■ would rather keep	_____	_____	_____
■ shouldn't be written	_____	_____	_____
■ can't have kept	_____	_____	_____
■ must have been left	_____	_____	_____
■ must be treated	_____	_____	_____

1. The driver who ---- over that cyclist last month ---- from driving for two years.
- A) was hit / has disqualified
B) was hitting / was disqualifying
C) has hit / will be disqualified
D) had been hit / disqualified
E) hit / has been disqualified
2. Asian elephants are commonly chosen for circus performances because they ---- more easily than their larger African counterparts.
- A) should have trained
B) are training
C) have been training
D) can be trained
E) are supposed to train
3. The majority of the survivors who ---- from the sinking boat ---- to a nearby hospital for medical care.
- A) had rescued / were taking
B) were rescued / were taken
C) have been rescued / had taken
D) are rescuing / are taking
E) are being rescued / have been taken
4. A valuable painting, which ---- by a private collector, ---- thousands of dollars at the charity auction.
- A) has donated / was raised
B) was donating / will have raised
C) has been donated / is raised
D) is donating / is raised
E) was donated / raised
5. Bikini Atoll is a remote island in the Pacific Ocean where the U.S. ---- nuclear bombs in 1940s and the famous two-piece swimsuit ---- its name because of its supposed "explosive" impact.
- A) tested / was given
B) has tested / has given
C) was tested / is given
D) had tested / was given
E) tests / is given
6. At present, the company ---- the fact that it was the first in its industry to achieve international certification.
- A) is advertising
B) was advertised
C) is advertised
D) was advertising
E) has been advertising
7. This item ---- by someone with extremely poor attention to detail! Just look at all the defects.
- A) must have been inspected
B) will have been inspecting
C) could have inspected
D) ought to be inspected
E) has been inspecting
8. In the 19th century, scientists ---- that adding stearic acid to wax ---- stronger candles.
- A) were discovered / were made
B) have discovered / had been made
C) discovered / could be made
D) were discovering / must have made
E) would be discovered / had to make

9. Once The factory owner ---- allegations that the river ---- with toxic waste from their facility.

- A) has denied / polluted
- B) is denied / has been polluted
- C) has been denied / had polluted
- D) denies / is being polluted
- E) denied / was polluted

10. By the end of next week, you ---- in training for two months, so you ---- to apply for certification.

- A) are coming / have been allowed
- B) are going to be coming / have allowed
- C) will have been attending / will be allowed
- D) have been attending / are allowed
- E) had been attending / will have allowed

11. You ---- your laptop on March 5th, so, given the estimated shipping time, it ---- on or before the 12th.

- A) ordered / will be delivered
- B) have been ordering / has delivered
- C) are ordered / will be delivering
- D) are being ordered / is going to deliver
- E) will have ordered / delivers

12. The professor was sure that some students ---- by the new grammar structure, but they ---- any questions.

- A) had confused / weren't asked
- B) were confusing / hadn't asked
- C) had been confused / aren't asked
- D) were confused / didn't ask
- E) will be confused / haven't asked

13. Saturated fats ---- the risk of heart disease.

- A) have known / to be raising
- B) know / having raised
- C) were known / to be raised
- D) knew / to have been raised
- E) are known / to raise

14. The exam results ---- by now, so let's call Sarah and see if she knows her score.

- A) should have announced
- B) might announce
- C) ought to be announcing
- D) must have been announced
- E) will have been announced

15. A medieval church ---- on this site in the 12th century, but these ruins are from a later period, which ---- in the 15th century.

- A) was founding / had built
- B) founded / was building
- C) was founded / was built
- D) had been founded / has been built
- E) have founded / would be built

16. The package ---- back to the courier's office because I was at work when they ---- to deliver it.

- A) took / were attempting
- B) has been taking / are trying
- C) is taken / are attempting
- D) had been taken / have attempted
- E) was taken / attempted

17. The countries in South America ---- various cultural similarities, and apart from Brazil, Spanish ---- as the primary language.

- A) share / is spoken
- B) are sharing / has spoken
- C) are shared / has been speaking
- D) were sharing / had spoken
- E) shared / is speaking

19. Heat ---- by a thermometer, an instrument in which the expansion of mercury or alcohol ---- with rising temperatures.

- A) is measured / fluctuates
- B) measures / has been fluctuating
- C) measured / had fluctuated
- D) is measuring / has fluctuated
- E) has measured / is fluctuating

18. The director of the "Education for All" initiative hopes that each student in the program ---- by a specialist before the semester ends.

- A) will examine
- B) is going to examine
- C) had been examined
- D) has been examined
- E) will have been examined

20. Vincent van Gogh ---- as one of the greatest painters of all time, though he ---- very little recognition while alive.

- A) acknowledged / had been awarded
- B) has been acknowledged / was awarded
- C) was acknowledged / was awarded
- D) has acknowledged / was awarded
- E) was acknowledging / would be awarded

Conditionals

Unit 1

1

CONDITIONALS (IF CLAUSES)

İngilizce'deki "if" bağlacı, Türkçede "eğer" ya da "-se, -sa" ekleriyle karşlanır ve amacı, şart belirlemekle aynıdır. İngilizcede koşul cümleleri genellikle iki cümleden oluşur: "If" bağlacının hemen ardından gelen cümle, şart cümlesi olarak adlandırılır, diğer cümle ise bu şartın gerçekleşmesi durumunda ortaya çıkacak sonucu belirttiği için sonuç cümlesi olarak adlandırılır. If you promise to bring it back tomorrow morning, you can borrow my car. Şart Cümlesi Sonuç Cümlesi "If" bağlacının her zaman cümlelerin başında olması gerekmez. Bağlacın cümle ortasında yer alması durumunda da yapı değişmez. Yani yine "if" bağlacının hemen sağındaki cümle şart cümlesi olur, diğer cümle ise sonuç cümlesi olarak kalır. You can borrow my car if you promise to bring it back tomorrow morning. Sonuç Cümlesi Şart Cümlesi

İngilizce'deki koşul cümleleri temelde üç farklı şekilde karşımıza çıkar:

1 Type 1: Gerçek Zaman Şartları

Gerçekleşmesi mümkün olan, içinde bulunduğumuz anı veya gelecekteki olayları ifade ederken "gerçek zaman" (real present) dediğimiz bu tür kullanılır. Type 1 adı verilen bu koşul türünde, şart cümlesinde genellikle present tense kullanılır. Sonuç cümlesinde ise ya simple present tense ya da present modallar (özellikle will, may ve can) yer alır.

Type 1

If + Present Tenses, V₁ (or) will / may / can + V₀

- When you boil water, it evaporates.
- If you put in more effort, you'll definitely pass the exam.
- If I manage to pass the preparatory class, I will join my department.
- If she brings you up in conversation, I will let her know you're sorry.
- Once you've finished the test, you can leave.
- If the weather stays nice, my family and I will have a barbecue.
- If inflation continues like this, there could be devaluation.
- If I am able to pay my mortgage on time, I might take out another loan for a new car.



DİKKAT

Eğer **if**in bağlı olduğu cümledeki eylem gelecek zamana ait ise, **future tense ifadesi cümlelerin içerisinde bulunsun bile** simple present tense kullanırız. Yani, tıpkı zaman bağlaçlarında olduğu gibi if bağlacından sonra da **"will - would - be going to"** ifadeleri gelmez!

If you call me tomorrow, I will look at your problem on our banking system.

If you will call me tomorrow → **HATALI KULLANIM!**

2 Type 2: Unreal Present

Type 2 koşul yapısı, şu anda veya gelecekte gerçekleşmesi mümkün olmayan (gerçek dışı/unreal) olaylardan bahsederken ya da gerçek bir olayın tam tersini düşünerek bir koşul ileri sürüp bu koşulun sonucunu ifade etmek için kullanılır. Gerçek dışı bir durumu ifade ettiğimiz için, kullanmamız gereken zamanlar (tense'ler) Type 1'in geçmiş hali olmalıdır. Yani, Type 1'deki "can" yerine "could", "may" yerine "might", "will" yerine ise "would" kullanılacaktır.

GERÇEK DURUM: Şu anda derste değilim. Bu yüzden, tartışmanın konusunu bilmiyorum. **KOŞUL CÜMLESİ:** Eğer şu anda derste olsaydım, tartışmanın konusunu biliyor olurum.

GERÇEK DURUM: Kanatlarım yok. Bu yüzden uçamam. **KOŞUL CÜMLESİ:** Eğer kanatlarım olsaydı, uçabilirdim.

GERÇEK DURUM: Bebeğim şu anda uyumuyor. Bu yüzden uyuyamıyorum. **KOŞUL CÜMLESİ:** Eğer bebeğim şu anda uyuyor olsaydı, uyuyabilirdim.

Type 2 (Unreal PRESENT)

If + Simple Past / Past Continuous, would / might / could + V₀

- If I had a lot of money, I would leave my job and travel the world.
- If it weren't raining now, we could have a picnic together.
- If I witnessed someone stealing something, I would immediately call the police.
- If I were living in Rome, I could enjoy all the best operas in the world.
- If every citizen of a country followed all the laws and rules, there wouldn't be any chaos in our country.
- If you set up all the equipment in the laboratory correctly, there wouldn't be any explosions.
- If I didn't have to work all day tomorrow, I would definitely go to the cinema with you.



DİKKAT

If type – 2 dizilimi görünüş olarak PAST gibi görünse de anlamsal olarak PRESENT bir ifadedir. Bu sebepten dolayı da bu kullanımda past tenseler ile now, tomorrow gibi present ve future zaman ifadelerini kullanacağımızı unutmayınız!

③ Type 3: Unreal Past

Type 3 koşul yapısı, geçmişte gerçekleşmesi mümkün olmayan (gerçek dışı/unreal) olaylardan bahsederken veya bir gerçek olayın tam tersini düşünerek bir koşul ileri sürüp bu koşulun sonucunu ifade etmek için kullanılır. Geçmişteki durumları ifade ettiğimiz için, Type 2'de kullandığımız yapıları bir adım daha geçmiş hale getirerek kullanırız.

GERÇEK DURUM: O, toplantıya alışılmadık bir şekilde her zamankinden daha erken geldi. Bu yüzden hazırды. **KOŞUL CÜMLESİ:** Eğer o toplantıya her zamankinden daha erken gelmemiş olsaydı, hazır olamazdı.

GERÇEK DURUM: Yaralı gladyatör dövüşte merhamet dilemedi. Bu yüzden izleyiciler onun hayatını kurtarmadılar. **KOŞUL CÜMLESİ:** Eğer yaralı gladyatör dövüşte merhamet dilemiş olsaydı, izleyiciler onun hayatını kurtarmış olurlardı.

Type 3 (Unreal PAST)

If + Past Perfect (Continuous), would / might / could + have V₃

- If I had known you were in Göcek, I would have called you to meet.
- If they had offered me a higher salary, I might have accepted their job offer.
- If the weather hadn't been rainy yesterday, we could have gone out.
- If you had studied harder for the university entrance exam, you could have passed it.
- If the students had shared the parts of the projects properly, they wouldn't have received a low score.
- If you had told me the time of the meeting, I would have been there.
- If I had remembered your phone number, I would have called you for help.
- If you had told me you were in the hospital, I definitely would have come to visit you.



DİKKAT

Şu ana kadar görmüş olduğumuz 3 type'ın arasında PAST şartlardan bahseden tek type, Type 3'tür. Bu sebepten dolayı soru kökünde geçmiş bir zaman ifadesi mevcutsa o kısmın type 3 olduğunu söyleyebiliriz.

4 Mixed Type

Eğer cümlemizin **şart** ve sonuç cümlelerinde bulunan zamanlarımız farklı zamanlar olarsa o zaman **Mixed type** adı verilen bir tür karşımıza **çıkabilmektedir**. Yani Mixed type, if clause, şart **cümlesindeki** tense ile **sonuç cümlesindeki** tense'in farklı type'lara ait olduğunu ifade eder. Örneğin, şart cümlesinde **type 3** kullanırken, sonuç cümlesinde **type 2** kullanabiliriz.

Mixed Type		
If + Type 3, Type 2	→	If + Past Perfect (Continuous), would / could / might + V ₀
If + Type 2, Type 3	→	If + Simple Past / Past Continuous, would / could / might + have V ₃

GERÇEK DURUM: Araplar, Afrika'yı iki yüzyıldan fazla süreyle kolonileştirdi ve bu yüzden orada yaşayan insanlar şimdi dillerini konuşuyor. **KOŞUL CÜMLESİ:** Eğer Araplar Afrika'yı iki yüzyıldan fazla kolonileştirmemiş olsalardı, orada yaşayan insanlar şimdi dillerini konuşuyor olmazlardı.

GERÇEK DURUM: Doktorun tavsiyesini ciddiye almadın ve bu yüzden iyileşmen şimdi çok uzun sürüyor. **KOŞUL CÜMLESİ:** Eğer doktorun tavsiyesini ciddiye almış olsaydın, iyileşmen bu kadar uzun sürmezdi.

- Eer baştan bana tüm planlarını anlatmış olsaydın, şu anda böyle bir karmaşanın içinde olmazdın.
- Eer hız sınırını aşmamış olsaydın, şu anda bu kadar yüksek bir ceza ödemek zorunda kalmazdın.
- Eer daha iyimser bir insan olsaydın, projeye devam ederdin, ama sen yerine onu bırakmayı tercih ettin.
- Eer geçen yıl kuantum bilgisayarları geliştirilmemiş olsaydı, şu anda galaksiler ve karanlık madde hakkında bu kadar bilgiye sahip olamazdık.

5 If Clause Yapılarında Kullanılamayacak İfadeler

Aşağıda belirtilmiş olan ifadelerimiz **if clause** sorularında karşımıza doğru cevap olarak **gelemeyecek** ifadelerdir. Eğer çok güçlü bir sebebiniz yoksa ve doğru cevap kesinlikle bu diyemiyorsanız, bu yapılardan uzak durmanızda fayda vardır.

If _____ , _____ .

Şart Cümlesi

~~Will / would / be going to~~

~~May / might / could*~~

Sonuç Cümlesi

~~have has V3~~

~~have has been Ving~~

~~Am is are Ving**~~

~~Am is are***~~

~~V2 / was were Ving~~

~~Had V3 / Had been Ving~~



DİKKAT

* İhtimal belirten could ifadesi if clause'un şart cümlecğinde bulunamayacak bir ifadedir. Ancak geçmiş yeteneklerden bahseden could ifadesi ise kullanılabilir. Bu sebepten dolayı could ifadesini if'den sonra görürseniz, type 2 olarak değerlendirmeniz gerekir. (Bu istisna daha önce sınavlarda grammar sorusunda karşımıza gelmiştir.)

** Sonuç cümlesinde am / is / are Ving ifadesi planlı gelecek anlamı varsa kullanılabilir. Diğer hiçbir kullanımı ile karşımıza çıkmayacaktır.

*** Tanımlar, bilimsel gerçekler, genel bilgiler şarta bağlanma ihtimali olmayan yapılardır. Ancak olur da bir şekilde bu kurguyu sağlayabilirse; o zaman am / is / are tanım cümlelerinde karşımıza gelebilir. (Bu istisna daha önce bir cümle tamamlama sorusunda sorulmuştur.)

Özellikle ikinci ve üçüncü maddemiz, grammar bölümünde pek de test edilme ihtimali olan istisnalar değildir. Ancak özellikle cümle tamamlama sorularında sıklıkla test edilebildiği için; cümle tamamlama sorularında bu iki maddemizi silmemenizi tavsiye ederiz.

6 If Clause'da Kullanılan Devrik Yapılar

Evet, bir cümlede şart belirtirken “if” bağlacını kullanmak zorunda değiliz. Bunun yerine, başka bağlaçlar veya yapılar da kullanabiliriz. **Devrik yapılar** da bu alternatiflerden biridir. İngilizcede devrik yapılar, şart cümlemizin hangi **type** olduğuna göre şekil değiştirir.

Type 1 (Should)

Type 1 ile oluşturulmuş bir cümleyi devrik hale getirmek için, **if** yerine **should** modalını kullanabiliriz. Bu durumda özne tekil olsa bile fiil, yalın halde yani hiçbir ek almadan kullanılır.

Örnek:

- **Normal:** If he goes to the United States of America, he will visit the Statue of Liberty.
- **Devrik:** Should he go to the United States of America, he will visit the Statue of Liberty.

Type 2 (Were)

Type 2 cümlesinde devrik yapıyı oluştururken, **if** yerine **were** yapısı kullanılır. Ancak **be** fiili ve diğer fiiller için farklı kurallar uygulanır.

a. Be fiili ile devrik yapı: Eğer fiil **be** ise, **were** fiilini başa getirerek devrik yapıyı oluştururuz.

- **Normal:** If I were you, I would break up with him immediately.
- **Devrik:** Were I you, I would break up with him immediately.

b. Diğer fiillerle devrik yapı: Eğer fiil **be** dışında bir fiil ise, **if** yerine **were** kullanılır ve fiil **to V0** şeklinde yazılır.

- **Normal:** If I had a lot of money, I wouldn't work for a day in my life.
- **Devrik:** Were I to have a lot of money, I wouldn't work for a day in my life.

Type 3 (Had)

Type 3 ile oluşturulmuş bir cümleyi devrik hale getirmek için, **if** bağlacını kaldırırız ve **had** yardımcı fiilini **if** yerine başa çekeriz.

- **Normal:** If you had been more careful, you could have avoided that accident.
- **Devrik:** Had you been more careful, you could have avoided that accident.

7 “If” Bağlacının Yerine Kullanılabilecek Diğer Koşul Yapıları

1 Provided (that), Providing (that), As long as, So long as, Only if: “... koşuluyla / şartıyla / -dığı sürece”

Evet, “provided” ve “providing” bağlaçları, “that” ile kullanıldığında opsiyonel olup, kullanıldığında da kullanılmadığında da aynı anlamı taşır. Bu bağlaçlar, “if” bağlacı ile aynı anlama gelir ve kullanım şekilleri de “if” bağlacına benzerdir.

Örneğin:

- **If:** The price of any item will inevitably increase if its supply decreases.
- **Provided (that):** The price of any item will inevitably increase provided (that) its supply decreases.
- **Providing (that):** The price of any item will inevitably increase providing (that) its supply decreases.
- **As long as:** The price of any item will inevitably increase as long as its supply decreases.
- **So long as:** The price of any item will inevitably increase so long as its supply decreases.
- **Only if:** The price of any item will inevitably increase only if its supply decreases.

Tüm bu yapılar, “if” bağlacının yerine kullanılabilir ve koşul belirtmek için benzer işlevi görürler. “**That**” kullanımı ise genellikle tercihe bağlıdır ve bağlacın anlamını değiştirmez.

**DİKKAT**

Only if ifadesi cümle başında kullanıldığında taktirde sonuç cümlemiz **DEVİRİK** cümle olarak karşımıza gelecektir!

Only if parents try to understand their children, **will** they **be able to develop** closer bonds with them.

② Even if: “-se bile / -sa bile”

Evet, “**even if**” bağlacı, “**-se bile / -sa bile**” anlamında kullanılır ve koşul cümlelerinde “**if**” bağlacına benzer şekilde kullanılır. “**Even if**” bağlacı, genellikle “ne yaparsan yap, sonuç değişmeyecek” şeklinde bir anlam taşır. Koşulun gerçekleşip gerçekleşmemesi, sonucu etkilemez. Bu bağlacın kullanımı da “**if**” bağlacıyla aynı kurallara bağlıdır.

Örnekler:

- **Even if** we take a taxi, we cannot reach the airport on time.
- **Even if** I apologize to her, she won't forgive me.

Bu yapılar, “**if**” bağlacının yerini alırken, koşulun gerçekleşmesi sonucu değiştirmedikleri durumları ifade eder.

**DİKKAT**

Even if ifadesi **if** kurallarının dışında kullanıldığında bize zıtlık anlamı veren “**although**” bağlacı anlamı ile de kullanılabilir.

Even if I didn't like her, I had to go to their wedding because of the friendship of our parents.

③ Unless: “-mezse”, “-medikçe”

Evet, “**unless**” bağlacı, “**if ... not**” ifadesinin eş anlamlısıdır. **Unless** zaten kendi içinde olumsuzluk anlamı taşıdığı için, ekstra bir olumsuzluk belirten ifade almadan kullanılabilir. Genellikle **Type 1** koşul cümlelerinde kullanılır ve ana cümlesinde “**not**” olumsuzluk bağlacı ile uyumlu şekilde anlam bütünlüğü sağlar.

Örnekler:

- **Unless** you study hard for your exams, you cannot pass them. (If you do not study hard for your exams, you cannot pass them.)
- She won't forgive him **unless** he apologizes for his stupid mistake. (She won't forgive him **if he does not** apologize for his stupid mistake.)
- **Unless** the government takes any measures, the crime rates of the country will skyrocket. (If the government does not take any measures, the crime rates of the country will skyrocket.)

Bu yapılar, “**if ... not**” ifadesiyle aynı anlama gelir, ancak daha kısa ve doğrudan bir şekilde kullanılır.

④ Suppose that / Supposing that / Imagine that: “varsayalım ki... / diyelim ki... / bir hayal et...”

“**Suppose that**,” “**Supposing that**,” “**Imagine that**” gibi bağlaçlar, genellikle hayali ya da olasılık dışı durumları ifade etmek için kullanılır ve **unreal şartlar** yani **Type 2** ya da **Type 3** koşul cümlelerinde karşımıza çıkar. Bu bağlaçlar, “**assume that**” ve “**assuming that**” gibi ifadelerle de aynı anlamda kullanılabilir.

Örnekler:

- **Suppose that** you failed in the university exam, what would your parents do?
- **Suppose that** you had won the lottery last year, what would your life be like right now?
- **Supposing that** she already knew your secret, how would you stop her?

Bu yapılar, genellikle “**if**” bağlacının yerine kullanılabilir ve koşul cümlesinin hayali veya gerçekleşmesi imkansız olan durumlarla ilgili olduğunu ifade eder.

5 On condition that: “koşuluyla / şartıyla”

On condition that: “Koşuluyla / şartıyla” anlamında kullanılır ve “if” bağlacının yerine kullanılabilir. Bu ifade, belirli bir koşulun yerine getirilmesi durumunda bir şeyin gerçekleşeceğini ifade eder.

Örnekler:

- Things can go much smoother **on condition that** you prepared everything before you start studying.
- You should give your son a present on his birthday **on condition that** he behaves appropriately.

6 In case: “(hani olmaz ama olur)-sa diye”

In case: “(hani olmaz ama olur)-sa diye” anlamında kullanılan ve içinde tedbir ya da önlem anlamı taşıyan bir yapıdır. Genellikle gelecekte olabilecek bir durum için önceden tedbir almak amacıyla kullanılır.

Örnekler:

- You should add emergency contacts on your phone **in case** something bad happens to you.
- **In case** something urgent comes up, you should call me before you come to my workplace.

Bu yapılar, “in case” ve “on condition that” gibi bağlaçlar, koşul cümlelerinde, olasılıkları ve tedbirleri ifade etmek için oldukça kullanışlıdır.



DİKKAT

In case ifadesi öğrenciler tarafından “in case of” ile çok sık karıştırılmaktadır. **In case ifadesi** “(hani olmaz ama olur)-sa diye” şeklinde çevirebildiğimiz ve kendisinden sonra tam cümle isteyen bir ifadeyken; in case of ifadesi ise “durumunda” şeklinde Türkçe çevirisini yaptığımız ve **kendisinden sonra isim** isteyen bir ifade olarak bizi karşılamaktadır.

In case of emergency, you should keep your emergency contacts on your phone updated.

7 If it weren't for: “olmasa”

Evet, “If it weren't for” yapısı, **Type 2** yapısının bir türüdür ve genellikle “olmasa” anlamında kullanılır. Bu yapı, kendisinden sonra bir isim alır ve bir durumu ifade etmek için olumsuz bir koşul belirtir. Ayrıca, “if” bağlacının kurallarına uygun olarak kullanılır.

Örnekler:

- **If it weren't for** the laws and regulations, a country could easily turn into a chaotic place. (Eğer yasalar ve düzenlemeler olmasaydı, bir ülke kolayca kaotik bir yer haline gelebilirdi.)
- **If it weren't for** her help, I couldn't finish my school. (Eğer onun yardımı olmasaydı, okulumu bitiremezdim.)

Bu yapı, belirli bir durumun veya olayın gerçekleşmesini engelleyen koşulu ifade eder ve genellikle geçmişte ya da hayali durumlarda kullanılır.

8 If it hadn't been for: “olmasaydı”

Evet, “If it hadn't been for” yapısı, **Type 3** yapısının bir türüdür ve kendisinden sonra bir isim olarak kullanılır. Bu yapı, “olmasaydı” anlamı katmaktadır ve genellikle geçmişte gerçekleşmeyen bir durumu ifade etmek için kullanılır. **If** bağlacının kurallarına uygun olarak, bir şeyin olmamış olması durumunda, başka bir sonucun gerçekleşip gerçekleşmeyeceğini ifade eder.

Örnekler:

- I forgot to take my wallet to school yesterday. **If it hadn't been for** Merve, who lent me some money, I would have starved to death. (Dün cüzdanımı okula götürmeyi unuttum. Eğer Merve olmasaydı, bana biraz para vermeseydi, ölürdüm.)
- **If it hadn't been for** her continuous attempts to help me, I might have dropped out of university in my senior year. (Onun sürekli bana yardım etme çabaları olmasaydı, son sınıfta üniversiteden ayrılmış olabilirdim.)

Bu yapı, geçmişteki bir olayın gerçekleşmesini engelleyen bir durumu ve bunun sonucunda oluşan alternatif bir durumu ifade eder.

9 But for: “olmasa / olmasaydı”

Evet, “**But for**” ifadesi, “**if it weren’t for**” ve “**if it hadn’t been for**” gibi yapılarla benzer şekilde kullanılır ve kendisinden sonra bir isim alır. Ancak “**But for**” ifadesi, zaman ifadesi taşımaz ve bu nedenle **Type 1**, **Type 2**, ve **Type 3** koşul yapılarıyla kullanılabilir. Çevirisi, kullanılan **Type**’a bağlı olarak değişir ve “**olmasa**” ya da “**olmasaydı**” şeklinde ifade edilir.

Örnekler:

- **Type 1: But for** her support, I can’t complete this project because I don’t know PHP programming language. (Onun desteği olmasaydı, bu projeyi tamamlayamazdım çünkü PHP programlama dilini bilmiyorum.)
- **Type 2: But for** the aid groups such as Kızılay and Red Cross, millions of people would starve to death in Africa. (Kızılay ve Kızılhaç gibi yardım grupları olmasaydı, Afrika’daki milyonlarca insan açlıktan ölecekti.)
- **Type 3: But for** the heroic sacrifices of millions of people, Turkey wouldn’t have survived WWI. (Milyonlarca insanın kahramanca fedakarlıkları olmasaydı, Türkiye Birinci Dünya Savaşı’ndan sağ çıkamazdı.)

“**But for**” kullanımı, gerçekleşmesi olası ya da gerçek dışı (unreal) durumları ifade ederken, bu yapının bir alternatif olarak kullanılmasını sağlar.

8 Wish Clauses

Evet, “**Wish Clause**” yapıları, dilek veya hayal edilen durumları ifade etmek için kullanılan bir yapıdır. Bu yapılar, genellikle mevcut durumda gerçekleşmeyen veya geçmişte gerçekleşmemiş durumlar hakkında dileklerde bulunurken kullanılır. “**Wish**” fiili, genellikle dilek cümlesinin başında gelir ve ardından gelen cümlede zaman bir derece geçmişe alınır.

1 PRESENT WISHES “Şu anla ilgili dilekler / istekler”

İçinde bulunduğumuz ana yönelik dileklerimizden / isteklerimizden bahsederken “**wish clause**” ifadeleri ile **past simple tense**’i kullanırız. Bu kullanımda tüm özneler için “**were**” kullanımı tercih edilmektedir.

Present Wishes

Özne + **Wish** + Simple Past Tense

She **wishes** he **were** quieter.

I **wish** I **were** at the party with her now.

I **wish** I **didn’t make** that mistake.

2 FUTURE WISHES “Gelecekle ilgili dilekler / istekler”

Geleceğe yönelik olan dilek ya da isteklerimizden bahsederken will modalının bir derece geçmiş zamanı olan **would** ifadesi karşımıza çıkmaktadır.

Future Wishes

Özne + **Wish** + **would V₀**

She **wishes** he **would ask** her to marry him.

I **wish** you **would be** there for me whenever I need you.

He **wishes** I **would do** his homework for him.



DİKKAT

Wish clause’ların **ana cümlesi ile yan cümlecığının özneleri aynıysa** (I wish I, She wishes she... gibi); “**would**” ifadesi **kullanılmamaktadır**. Öznelerin aynı olması durumunda “**would**” ifadesi yerine “**could**” ifadesini kullanabiliriz. Aynı zamanda bu tip bir durumda simple past tense kullanımı da mevcuttur.

I wish I **could** explain her what I have been through.

She wishes she **didn’t have** to study for her exam next week.

3 PAST WISHES “Geçmiş ile ilgili dilekler / istekler”

Geçmiş ile ilgili dileklerimizden ya da isteklerimizden bahsederken **wish clause** yapılarından sonra **past perfect tense**'i kullanmaktayız. Bu ifade genellikle geçmişte duyduğumuz pişmanlıklardan bahsederken kullandığımız bir ifadedir.

Past Wishes

Özne + Wish + Had V₃

I wish I **had met** my wife earlier.

I wish I **had listened** to your advice before I started working for that company.

I wish I **hadn't shouted** at her yesterday. She will never forgive me now.



DİKKAT

“I wish” yapısının yerine alternatif olarak kullanabileceğimiz bir diğer ifademiz de “**if only**” ifadesidir. Bu ifade ile “only if” ifadesi birbirine karıştırılmamalıdır. “If only” “keşke” anlamı katarken, only if ifadesi ise eş anlamlıları olan provided (that), providing (that), as long as, so long as ile birlikte “koşuluyla, şartıyla” anlamı katmaktadır.

I wish I lived in a mansion. = If only I lived in a mansion.

I wish I had a magic button to stop time. = If only I had a magic button to stop time.

I wish he had stood by his promise. I am disappointed now. = If only he had stood by his promise. I am disappointed now.

9 Conditionals Sorularını Çözerken Dikkat Edilecek Hususlar Nelerdir?

Her bölümümüzde yaptığımız gibi bu konu ile alakalı olarak da uygulamamız gereken belli başlı stratejilerimiz bulunmaktadır. Şimdi gelin bu stratejilerimizi örnek sorularımız üzerinden inceleyelim.



ÇIKMIŞ SORU

If the United States Department of Agriculture ---- all animal and animal product imports from high-risk areas in 2001, the US ---- the same consequences of foot-and-mouth disease as the UK did that year.

- A) didn't ban / would suffer
- B) had not banned / would have suffered
- C) weren't banned / would have been suffered
- D) hadn't been banned / suffered
- E) shouldn't have banned / hadn't suffered

Öncelikle soru kökümüzde bulunan if bağlacımızı görür görmez bunun bir şart cümlecigi sorusu olduğumuzu anlamamız gerekmektedir.

1 Cümle analizi yapın!

Bir “**if clause**” sorusu ile karşılaştığımızda ilk olarak yapmamız gereken şey sonuç ve şart cümlelerini belirlemek olmalıdır. Gerekli analizlerimizi bu doğrultuda yapacağımız için bu aşamamız hayati önem taşır.

Örnek sorumuzu inceleyecek olursak; “**if**” bağlacının cümlede en başında geldiğini görmekteyiz. Bu sebepte ilk boşluğumuzun **şart cümlesi**, ikinci boşluğumuzun da sonuç cümlesi olduğunu anlamamız gerekmektedir.

If the United States Department of Agriculture ---- all animal and animal product imports from high-risk areas in 2001,

→ **Şart Cümlesi**

the US ---- the same consequences of foot-and-mouth disease as the UK did that year.

→ **Sonuç Cümlesi**

2 Eleme Tablosu üzerinden gerekli elemeleri yapın!

5 numaralı başlığımız olan “If Clause Yapılarında Kullanılamayacak İfadeler” bölümünde if clause’larda gelemeyecek olan yapıları / eleme tablomuzu sizler için listelemiştik. Hemen bu ifadeleri hatırlayıp seçeneklerden gerekli olan elemeleri yapın.



ÇIKMIŞ SORU

If the United States Department of Agriculture ---- all animal and animal product imports from high-risk areas in 2001, the US ---- the same consequences of foot-and-mouth disease as the UK did that year.

- A) didn't ban / would suffer
- B) had not banned / would have suffered
- C) weren't banned / would have been suffered
- D) hadn't been banned / suffered
- E) shouldn't have banned / hadn't suffered

If clause yapılarında sonuç cümlesinde **simple past tense** ve **past perfect tense**'in kullanılamayacağını biliyoruz.

Bu sebepten dolayı da D ve E seçenekleri ilk olarak silmemiz gereken seçenekler olarak bizi karşılayacaktır.

3 Type takibi yapın!

If clause yapılarında olarak karşımıza çıkabilecek 5 farklı dizilim bulunmaktadır. Hemen bu dizilimleri inceleyecek olursak;

Type 1 – Type 1

Type 2 – Type 2

Type 3 – Type 3

Type 2 – Type 3

Type 3 – Type 2

Yani temel olarak bu dizilimlerin söylemeye çalıştığı şey **Type 1'in sadece kendisi ile kullanıldığı ve Type 2 ile 3'ün de değişimli olarak kullanılabildiği**dir. Eğer seçeneklerde bize bu 5 dizilimin dışında herhangi bir dizilim verilmişse; hemen o seçenekleri silebiliriz.



ÇIKMIŞ SORU

If the United States Department of Agriculture ---- all animal and animal product imports from high-risk areas in 2001, the US ---- the same consequences of foot-and-mouth disease as the UK did that year.

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| A) didn't ban / would suffer | Type 2 – Type 2 |
| B) had not banned / would have suffered | Type 3 – Type 3 |
| C) weren't banned / would have been suffered | Type 2 – Type 3 |
| D) hadn't been banned / suffered | |
| E) shouldn't have banned / hadn't suffered | |

Kalan seçeneklerimizde bulunan 3 seçeneğimiz de type dizilimlerine uyan dizilimler olduğu için bu aşamada herhangi bir eleme yapamıyoruz. Geçiyoruz bir sonraki adımımıza.

4 Zaman ifadesi arayın!

Eğer şu ana kadar bahsettiğimiz 3 adımı doğru bir biçimde uygulamamıza rağmen hala doğru cevaba ulaşamamışsak; o zaman sizi çok büyük bir ihtimalle doğru cevaba götürecek olan dördüncü aşamamız zaman ifadesi aramak olacaktır.



ÇIKMIŞ SORU

If the United States Department of Agriculture ---- all animal and animal product imports from high-risk areas in 2001, the US ---- the same consequences of foot-and-mouth disease as the UK did that year.

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| A) didn't ban / would suffer | Type 2 – Type 2 |
| B) had not banned / would have suffered | Type 3 – Type 3 |
| C) weren't banned / would have been suffered | Type 2 – Type 3 |
| D) hadn't been banned / suffered | |
| E) shouldn't have banned / hadn't suffered | |

Soru kökümüzde bulunan 2001 ifadesi bizi geçmiş zamana götürmesi gereken bir ifade olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Type'larımızın arasında bizi geçmişe götüren tek type, type 3 olduğu için de ilk boşluğumuzun kesinlikle type 3 olduğunu söyleyebilir, bu bilgi ile de A ve C seçeneklerini silebiliriz. Doğru cevap olarak karşımıza çıkacak olan seçenek B seçeneği olacaktır. Eğer bu 4 aşamayı doğru bir biçimde uygulamanıza rağmen henüz doğru cevaba ulaşamamışsanız (*ki bu durum şuana kadar çok çok nadir olarak karşımıza çıktı*), artık çeviriye girip sorumuzu çeviri üzerinden çözmeye çalışmanız gerekmektedir.

Şimdi gelelim bir diğer sorumuza:



ÇIKMIŞ SORU

If humans ---- at the speed of light, it ---- them about eight minutes to reach the Sun.

- A) have travelled / took
 B) could travel / would take
 C) travel / would have taken
 D) will travel / takes
 E) would travel / has taken

Öncelikle ilk adım olarak yapmamız gereken şey, hemen şart ve sonuç cümlelerinin neler olduğunu belirlemek olarak bizi karşılayacaktır. Soru kökümüzü incelediğimizde ilk boşluğumuzun şart cümlemiz, ikinci boşluğumuzun ise sonuç cümlemiz olarak karşımıza geldiğini görebiliriz.

İkinci adım olarak eleme tablomuz üzerinden gerekli elemeleri yapacak olursak; if'in şart cümlesinde (ilk boşluğumuzda) *will* ve *would* ifadelerinin gelemeyeceğini, bu sebepten dolayı da D ve E seçeneklerinin hatalı seçeneklerimiz olduğunu söyleyebiliriz.

Her ne kadar ihtimal belirten 'could' ifadesi de normalde şart cümlesinde gelemeyecek bir ifade olsa da, yetenek belirten 'could' ifadesi gelebilir. Bu sebepten dolayı da B seçeneğinin ilk boşluğunu type 2 olarak değerlendirmemiz gerekmektedir.

Aynı zamanda, eleme tablomuz doğrultusunda if'li cümlelerde sonuç cümlesinde past bir tense görmememiz gerektiğini de bilmekteyiz.

Bu sebepten dolayı da A seçeneğinde bulunan '**took**' ifadesinin hatalı bir ifade olarak bizi karşıladığını söyleyebiliriz.



ÇIKMIŞ SORU

If humans ---- at the speed of light, it ---- them about eight minutes to reach the Sun.

- A) have travelled / took
 B) could travel / would take
 C) travel / would have taken
 D) ~~will travel~~ / takes
 E) ~~would travel~~ / has taken

Eleme tablomuz üzerinden gerekli elemeleri yaptıktan sonra sıra geldi üçüncü adımımız olan type takibine; hemen geri kalan seçeneklerimiz olan B ve C seçeneklerini inceleyecek olursak;

B) Type 2 – 2

C) Type 1 – 3

şeklinde bizi karşıladığını görebiliriz. C seçeneğinde bulunan type 1 – type 2 şeklinde bir dizilimin mümkün olmamasından dolayı da C seçeneğinin de hatalı bir ifade olarak bizi karşıladığını söyleyebiliriz. Yani, sorumuzun cevabı B seçeneği olarak bizi karşılayacaktır.

If Clauses (Conditionals) Özet

If Clauses (Conditionals)	
Type 1 (Real Present)	If + Simple Present / Present Perfect +++ Simple Present / will – may – can + V0
Type 2 (Unreal Present)	If + Simple Past / Past Continuous +++ would – might – could + V0
Type 3 (Unreal Past)	If + Past Perfect +++ would have V3 – might have V3 – could have V3
Mixed Type	If + Simple Past / Past Continuous +++ would – might – could + have V3 If + Past Perfect +++ would – might – could + V0

Devrik Yapılar	
Type 1	Should + Tüm Özneler + V0
Type 2	“be” fiilinde “Were” + Özne Diğer fiillerde “Were + Özne + To V0”
Type 3	Had + Özne + V3

Diğer Koşul Yapıları	
provided (that) : providing (that) : as long as : so long as : only if	koşuluyla / şartıyla / –dığı sürece
unless : if not	-mezse / –mazsa
even if	-se bile / -e rağmen
suppose that : supposing that : assume that : assuming that : imagine that	farz edelim ki / diyelim ki
on condition that	koşuluyla / şartıyla
in case	-se diye / -sa diye
in case of + Noun / Ving	durumunda / durumlarda
if it weren't for + Noun / Ving	olmasa
if it hadn't been for + Noun / Ving	olmasaydı
but for / without + Noun / Ving	olmasa / olmasaydı

Wish Clauses	
1. Gerçek durumu bir derece past a çekeriz. (v1 → v2 / v2 → had v3 / can → could / will → would)	
2. Present zamanlar ve modallar gelmez.	
3. Özneler aynıysa “ would ” da gelmez.	
4. “ wish ” yerine “ if only ” kullanılabilir.	

1. Later this evening, I ---- a cake for dessert, provided we ---- all the necessary ingredients, of course.
- A) would bake / were having
B) will bake / have
C) could have baked / had
D) will have baked / have had
E) were to have baked / would have
2. You ---- in your test paper when the bell rings, even if you ---- answering all the questions.
- A) have to submit / haven't completed
B) will submit / didn't complete
C) were submitting / wouldn't have completed
D) must submit / must not complete
E) would have submitted / hadn't completed
3. ---- John ---- in late again today, don't hesitate to issue him a final warning—I cannot tolerate lateness.
- A) Had / arrived
B) Should / arrive
C) Would / arrive
D) Will / arrive
E) Has / arrived
4. If we ---- our files in an orderly manner from the start, we ---- so far behind on administrative work.
- A) were organizing / wouldn't have been
B) have organized / can't have been
C) organized / won't be
D) had organized / wouldn't be
E) are organizing / haven't been
5. ---- you are over eighteen or not, I'm still not serving you alcohol, said the bartender to the teenager.
- A) Or else
B) In case
C) Unless
D) Whether
E) Even if
6. Louise stood at her father's grave, thinking, " ---- I had told him how much I loved him before it was too late."
- A) In case
B) What if
C) As if
D) Even if
E) If only
7. If everyone ---- to strike over these issues, the company ---- bankrupt before the end of the month.
- A) has chosen / could
B) had chosen / will be
C) were to choose / might
D) chooses / will
E) will choose / is going to
8. You ---- to remove the stain if you ---- it immediately with detergent.
- A) were able / had scrubbed
B) removed / would have scrubbed
C) might have removed / had scrubbed
D) have removed / will scrub
E) would remove / have scrubbed
9. You can be on the football team ---- you attend all training sessions and maintain your fitness.
- A) unless
B) otherwise
C) supposing
D) whether
E) as long as
10. We ---- literacy levels in this country if we ---- free books to all preschoolers.
- A) raised / were donating
B) may raise / would donate
C) could raise / were to distribute
D) will raise / could have given
E) have raised / would be distributing

11. Had Tony been slightly more organized, we ---- the entire plan.

- A) won't be canceling
- B) didn't have to cancel
- C) haven't canceled
- D) might not have had to cancel
- E) won't have had to cancel

12. Unless you ---- the front entrance to access the park, you ---- the beautiful spring display.

- A) have used / couldn't have seen
- B) should use / won't have seen
- C) are using / haven't been able to see
- D) use / won't be able to see
- E) had used / didn't see

13. If you had won a luxury trip for four to the Maldives, who ---- you ---- with you?

- A) would / have invited
- B) had / invited
- C) did / invite
- D) should / be inviting
- E) were / inviting

14. I don't see why you are going to a gym. You ---- plenty of weight if you ---- to work every day.

- A) could be losing / would jog
- B) would lose / jogged
- C) ought to have lost / had jogged
- D) have lost / will be jogging
- E) might have lost / jog

15. If I ---- to my daughter in both French and English from birth, she ---- bilingual.

- A) won't speak / hasn't been
- B) hadn't spoken / wouldn't be
- C) don't speak / wasn't going to be
- D) won't speak / isn't going to be
- E) haven't spoken / couldn't be

16. Researchers aim to estimate how much ocean levels ---- if the polar ice sheets ---- entirely.

- A) would rise / were to melt
- B) rose / had melted
- C) were rising / have melted
- D) had risen / melted
- E) will rise / melted

17. If a child's teeth and gums ---- properly from an early age, various oral issues ---- when adult teeth emerge.

- A) had been cleaned / could be
- B) aren't cleaned / can be
- C) were cleaned / would be
- D) haven't been cleaned / should be
- E) cleaned / might be

18. Were a military conflict ---- in central Europe, it ---- into a continent-wide war involving major powers.

- A) break out / might escalate
- B) breaks / will escalate
- C) broke / would escalate
- D) had broken / could escalate
- E) has broken / would have escalated

19. If U.S. states ---- the federal recommendation for tobacco control spending, teenage smoking rates ---- significantly lower today.

- A) had followed / would be
- B) followed / had been
- C) would follow / were
- D) have followed / would have been
- E) follow / will have been

20. If more individuals ---- accountable for their own behavior at the time, we ---- facing such widespread global issues today.

- A) had been / wouldn't be
- B) were / might not be
- C) would be / won't be
- D) had / would not have been
- E) have been / wouldn't have been

Adjectives And Adverbs

Unit 1

or

Adjectives And Adverbs

Türkçede olduğu gibi, İngilizcede de isimleri niteleyen kelimelere “sıfat” (adjective), fiilleri, sıfatları, diğer zarfları veya tüm cümleyi niteleyen kelimelere ise “zarf” (adverb) denir. Bu başlık altında, sıfat ve zarfların nasıl kullanıldığını ve farklı biçimlerini inceleyeceğiz.

Adjectives

İngilizcede isimleri niteleyen kelimeler “adjective” yani sıfat olarak adlandırılır. Sıfatlar, niteledikleri ismin hemen önüne gelerek “nasıl? ne tür? hangi? kaç tane? ne boyutta?” gibi sorulara yanıt verirler.

Örnekler:

- *This is a good solution.* (Nasıl bir çözüm? → Sıfat)
- *I believe Freddy Krueger is a terrifying figure.* (Nasıl bir karakter? → Sıfat)

Sıfatlar, sayılabilen tekil/çoğul veya sayılamayan isimlerle birlikte kullanılabilir.

Örnekler:

- *This is wonderful news!* (adj + sayılamayan isim)
- *Your sons are naughty boys!* (adj + çoğul sayılabilen isim)
- *My wife is a beautiful woman.* (adj + tekil sayılabilen isim)

Tekil isimlerle kullanıldıklarında, başlarına “a/an” eklenerek sıfat tamlaması oluşturulabilir.

Örnekler:

- *Paris has a beautiful view.* (a/an + adj + noun = sıfat tamlaması)
- *He is a scary person.* (a/an + adj + noun = sıfat tamlaması)

Bunun yanı sıra, sıfatlar durum ve algı belirten fiillerle sıkça birlikte kullanılır.

Sıfatların Yaygın Kullanıldığı Durum ve Algı Fiilleri

Be, Become, Get, Seem, Appear, Look, Feel, Taste, Smell, Sound**



NOT

Seem ve appear fiilleri sıfat alırken genellikle “to be + adj” yapısı ile kullanılır. Diğer fiillerde bu yapıya gerek yoktur.

Örnekler:

- *The working condition in our office is getting unbearable.*
- *He appears to be confident!*
- *This salad tastes delicious!*
- *I know that you are terrified right now. But, just calm down!*
- *These flowers smell good!*
- *You look pale! Are you sure you are OK?*



DİKKAT

Eğer yukarıda vermiş olduğumuz durum ve algı fiilleri cümlede eylem bildiren ifadelerse o zaman sıfat değil zarf kullanmamız gerekir!

- *He gazed at me with anger.*
- *I carefully sniffed her perfume to avoid getting caught!*

Sıfatlarla Kullanılan Özel Fiiller

“Turn” ve “Turn Out” Kullanımı

“Turn” ve “turn out”, sıfatlarla birlikte kullanıldığında, bir nesnenin veya kişinin durum değişikliğini ifade eder.

Örnekler:

- *As soon as she got the news, her cheeks turned pale.*
- *Eventually, their proposal turned out to be genuine.*

“Keep” ve “Remain” Kullanımı

“**Keep**” ve “**remain**”, bir durumun devam ettiğini vurgulamak için sıfatlarla kullanılır.

Örnekler:

- *He stayed quiet and insisted on calling his lawyer.*
- *When she learned about it, she remained speechless for a moment.*

Belgisiz Zamirlerden Sonra Sıfat Kullanımı

Belgisiz zamirlerden sonra sıfat kullanımı oldukça yaygındır.

Örnekler:

- *There is nothing exciting to do in this park.*
- *I feel like I need something refreshing in my life.*

1 Order of Adjectives

İngilizcede bir ismi niteleyen birden fazla sıfat kullanırken, bu sıfatları rastgele sıralayamayız. Belirli bir düzen içinde kullanmamız gerekir. Genellikle, kişisel tutum ve duyguları ifade eden sıfatlar önce gelirken, daha nesnel veya tanımlayıcı sıfatlar sonrasında yer alır.

İngilizcede Sıfat Sıralaması

Sıfatlar şu sıraya göre dizilir:

1. **Görüş (Opinion)** → Beautiful, interesting, terrible
2. **Boyut (Size)** → Big, small, tall
3. **Fiziksel Özellik (Physical Quality)** → Soft, rough, thin
4. **Şekil (Shape)** → Round, square, oval
5. **Yaş (Age)** → Old, new, young
6. **Renk (Color)** → Red, blue, green
7. **Menşei (Origin)** → Turkish, French, American
8. **Malzeme (Material)** → Wooden, metal, plastic
9. **Amaç (Purpose)** → Sleeping (bag), running (shoes)

Bu kurala göre sıfatları sıraladığımızda, cümlelerimiz daha doğal ve doğru bir yapı kazanır.

Örnekler:

- *She bought a beautiful small Italian leather handbag.*
- *They live in a big old white house.*
- *He gave me an interesting round wooden sculpture.*

Bu sıralama, İngilizcede akıcılığı sağlamak için oldukça önemlidir.

Opinion (Fikir)	Size (Boyut)	Physical Quality (Fiziksel Özellik)	Age (Yaş)	Shape (Şekil)	Colour (Renk)	Origin (Köken)	Material (Materyal / Yapıldığı malzeme)	Type (Tür)	Purpose (Amaç)
Unusual	Big	Thin	Young	Round	Blue	Dutch	Silver	General-purpose	Cleaning
Lovely	Small	Rough	Old	Square	Red	Japanese	Wood	Four-sided	Hammering
Beautiful	Tall	Untidy	Youthful	Rectangular	Pink	Turkish	Metal	U-shaped	Cooking



DİKKAT

Bazı kaynaklarda “**shape**” ile “**age**” yer değiştirilerek verilmektedir. **Ancak YDT’de** bu sıralamayı size soru olarak sorma ihtimalleri bulunmadığı için bir sıkıntı yaratmayacaktır!

- *Panettone is a fluffy, traditional, Italian holiday cake.* (texture, type, origin)
- *What a lovely, tiny, antique, Turkish teacup!* (opinion, size, age, origin)
- *She is a stunning, slender, tall, youthful, dark-haired British lady.* (opinion, physical quality, size, age, colour, origin)

2 Present and Past Participles as Adjectives

Fiil kökünden türetilerek sıfat görevinde kullanılan kelimeler, **present participle (-ing)** ve **past participle (-ed)** olarak ikiye ayrılır.

- **Present participle (-ing)** sıfatları, etkileme gücüne sahip, aktif anlam taşıyan durumları ifade eder.
- **Past participle (-ed)** sıfatları ise etkilenmiş, pasif bir durumu belirtir.

Bir ismin “-ing” mi yoksa “-ed” mi alması gerektiği, onun **etkileyen mi yoksa etkilenen mi** olduğuna bağlıdır.

Örnekler:

- *This movie is so boring.* (**Sıkıcı**) → Film başkalarını sıkıyor.
- *I was bored while watching the movie.* (**Sıkıldım**) → Film beni sıkı.
- *His latest book is very interesting.* (**İlgi çekici**) → Kitap, insanları etkiliyor.
- *I am interested in scuba diving.* (**İlgileniyorum**) → Dalış, beni etkiledi.

Bu fark, İngilizcede akıcı ve doğru cümleler kurmak için oldukça önemlidir.

Fiil	-ing’li versiyonu	-ed’li versiyonu
■ Amaze	■ Amazing	■ Amazed
■ Alarm	■ Alarming	■ Alarmed
■ Annoy	■ Annoying	■ Annoyed
■ Bore	■ Boring	■ Bored
■ Captivate	■ Captivating	■ Captivated
■ Challenge	■ Challenging	■ Challenged
■ Comfort	■ Comforting	■ Comforted
■ Concern	■ Concerning	■ Concerned
■ Confuse	■ Confusing	■ Confused
■ Convince	■ Convincing	■ Convinced
■ Depress	■ Depressing	■ Depressed
■ Devastate	■ Devastating	■ Devastated
■ Disappoint	■ Disappointing	■ Disappointed

■ Disgust	■ Disgusting	■ Disgusted
■ Disturb	■ Disturbing	■ Disturbed
■ Embarrass	■ Embarrassing	■ Embarrassed
■ Encourage	■ Encouraging	■ Encouraged
■ Exhaust	■ Exhausting	■ Exhausted

Fiil	-ing'li versiyonu	-ed'li versiyonu
■ Fascinate	■ Fascinating	■ Fascinated
■ Frighten	■ Frightening	■ Frightened
■ Frustrate	■ Frustrating	■ Frustrated
■ Horrify	■ Horrifying	■ Horrified
■ Humiliate	■ Humiliating	■ Humiliated
■ Inspire	■ Inspiring	■ Inspired
■ Insult	■ Insulting	■ Insulted
■ Interest	■ Interesting	■ Interested
■ Irritate	■ Irritating	■ Irritated
■ Overwhelm	■ Overwhelming	■ Overwhelmed
■ Please	■ Pleasing	■ Pleased
■ Puzzle	■ Puzzling	■ Puzzled
■ Relax	■ Relaxing	■ Relaxed
■ Satisfy	■ Satisfying	■ Satisfied
■ Surprise	■ Surprising	■ Surprised
■ Tempt	■ Tempting	■ Tempted
■ Terrify	■ Terrifying	■ Terrified
■ Threaten	■ Threatening	■ Threatened
■ Tire	■ Tiring	■ Tired
■ Upset	■ Upsetting	■ Upset
■ Worry	■ Worrying	■ Worried

3 Adverbs

İngilizcede genellikle **-ly** eki eklenerek oluşturulan zarflar (**adverbs**), fiilleri, sıfatları, diğer zarfları veya tüm cümleyi niteleyen kelimelerdir. Cümlede bulundukları konuma ve görevlerine göre farklı işlevler üstlenirler.

1. Zarflar fiilleri niteleyebilir:

- *The bus moved at a slow pace.*
- *She gently placed her gift on the table and gave me a warm hug.*
- *The Members of Congress reacted with anger.*

2. Zarflar sıfatları niteleyebilir:

- *Even Disney itself knows that this song is incredibly irritating.*
- *I will share with you a highly valuable piece of information.*
- *I discovered that bungee jumping is surprisingly enjoyable.*

3. Zarflar diğer zarfları niteleyebilir:

- *The talented pianist performs the piano remarkably well.*
- *Some whales are observed by researchers extremely infrequently.*
- *Eating her lunch rather cautiously, Fatma tried to ignore the girls whispering about her.*

4. Zarflar tüm cümleyi niteleyebilir:

- *Recently, the inflation rate in this country has surged by 10%.*
- *To be honest, I don't care who I share my room with. All I want is a vacation!*
- *Clearly, illegal drug use can result in numerous issues.*

3 Types of Adverbs**A) Adverbs of Manner (Durum / Hal Zarfları)**

Durum zarfları, bir eylemin nasıl gerçekleştirildiğini belirtir ve “Nasıl?” sorusuna yanıt verir.

Örnekler:

- *She completed the project carefully to avoid any mistakes. (Nasıl tamamladı?)*
- *They danced beautifully at the competition. (Nasıl dans ettiler?)*
- *The teacher explained the topic clearly so everyone understood.*

B) Adverbs of Degree (Derecelendirme Zarfları)

Derecelendirme zarfları, bir sıfatın, fiilin veya başka bir zarfın derecesini artırmak ya da azaltmak için kullanılır.

Örnekler:

- *I was completely exhausted after running a marathon.*
- *She speaks Spanish quite fluently.*
- *Since it's peak season, the flight tickets are fairly expensive.*

C) Adverbs of Time (Zaman Zarfları)

Zaman zarfları, bir eylemin **ne zaman** gerçekleştiğini belirtir ve cümlelerin zamanını vurgular.

Örnekler:

- *He called me the other day to discuss the project.*
- *I have been feeling a bit stressed recently.*
- *We are planning to visit grandma tomorrow.*

D) Adverbs of Frequency (Sıklık Zarfları)

Sıklık zarfları, bir eylemin **ne kadar sık** yapıldığını gösterir. “Be” fiili varsa, fiilden sonra gelir.

Örnekler:

- *She rarely drinks coffee in the evening.*
- *We sometimes go hiking on weekends.*
- *Because he is always on time, he never misses an appointment.*

E) Adverbs of Place (Yer Zarfları)

Yer zarfları, “**Nerede?**” sorusuna yanıt verir.

Örnekler:

- *They are waiting outside for you.*
- *Can we sit somewhere quieter?*
- *When I checked the room, I found nobody inside.*

F) Adverbs of Sentence (Tüm Cümleyi Niteleyen Zarflar)

Cümle zarfları, tüm cümlelerin anlamını etkiler ve genellikle cümlelerin başında veya sonunda yer alır.

Örnekler:

- *Luckily, we managed to catch the last train home.*
- *Honestly, I didn't expect him to apologize.*
- *Clearly, she deserves the promotion after all her hard work.*

G) Irregular Adverbs (Düzensiz Zarflar)

Bazı sıfatlar “-ly” eki almadan zarf olarak kullanılır. Örneğin, “good” sıfat, “well” zarf haline dönüşür.

Örnekler:

- *Her English is really good.* (sıfat)
- *She plays the piano very well.* (zarf)
- *He is a talented speaker, and he expresses his thoughts well.*

Hard / Fast / Late / Early / Low

Bu sıfatlar, **hem sıfat hem de zarf** olarak kullanılabilir. Bu ifadeler zarf olarak kullanıldığında “-ly” eki eklenmez.

Örnekler:

- *Ahmet is a diligent worker. He works really hard.*
- *Ayşe is always late to work. She arrived late today as well.*
- *Emre is a quick driver. He drives fast on highways.*
- *Surprisingly, the train was early today. I arrived early yesterday as well.*
- *Our profits have been low for several years. This year's earnings remain quite low.*

Bu şekilde, “**hard**,” “**fast**,” “**late**,” “**early**,” ve “**low**” kelimelerinin hem sıfat hem de zarf olarak kullanımı ile ilgili örnekler oluşturmuş olduk.



DİKKAT

Burada bulunan ifadelerimizden “hard” ifadesi “-ly” eki alarak da kullanılabilir. Ancak böyle bir durumda anlamı değişikliğe uğramaktadır. Hardly ifadesi hem “neredeyse hiç” anlamına hem de “zorlukla” anlamına gelmektedir.

Although she is talking as if she knows me very well. She **hardly** knows me.

After I went to the gym yesterday for the first time in 3 months. I could **hardly** raised my arm.



DİKKAT

Elderly, Fatherly, Friendly, Likely, Lively, Lovely, Lonely gibi bazı ifadeler “-ly” ile bitmesine rağmen cümlede sıfat olarak işlev göstermektedirler.

- *Assisting an older couple with their investments is an act of kindness.*
- *I sense that he often gazes at me in a fatherly manner.*
- *A soft glance typically reflects a warm and sociable personality.*
- *He invited me out last night, and we enjoyed a delightful evening together.*

3 Too & Enough

A) Too + Adjective / Adverb + to do sth

İngilizcede bulunan “too” ifadesinin Türkçe çevirisini “çok” şeklinde yapabiliriz. Ancak buradaki çokluk ifadesi olumsuz çokluklardan bahsederken kullandığımız bir ifadedir. Bu sebepten dolayı da “too + adjective / adverb + to do sth” ifadesi, olumlu cümlelerde kullanılırken, anlamı olumsuz yapmaktadır. Bu yapının Türkçe çevirisini “bir şeyi yapamayacak kadar çok ... olmak” şeklinde gerçekleştirebiliriz.



DİKKAT

“Too + Adjective / Adverb” diziliminden sonra gelen “to do” ifadesi gerund / infinitive sorularında sıklıkla test edilen bir yapıdır. Bu sebepten dolayı bu dizilimin devamında infinitive (to V0) geldiğini mutlaka bilmenizi istiyoruz.

A) Too + Adjective / Adverb + to do something

Bu yapı, bir eylemi gerçekleştiremeyecek kadar çok bir özelliğe sahip olmayı ifade eder. Türkçe’ye “bir şeyi yapamayacak kadar çok ... olmak” şeklinde çevrilebilir.

Örnekler:

- *I don't believe that you should fill that box because it is too big to fit in the car.* (O kutuyu doldurman gerektiğini düşünmüyorum çünkü arabaya sığacak kadar büyük.)
- *When the Russian soldiers were captured by the Ukrainians, they were too weak to fight back.* (Rus askerleri Ukraynalılar tarafından yakalandığında, karşı koyacak kadar zayıftılar.)
- *When Burak decided to work on the farm of his relatives, he didn't know that he was too weak to work on such a demanding job.* (Burak, akrabalarının çiftliğinde çalışmaya karar verdiğinde, böyle zorlu bir işte çalışacak kadar zayıf olduğunu bilmiyordu.)

B) Adjective / Adverb + Enough to do something

Bu yapı, bir eylemi gerçekleştirebilecek kadar yeterince bir özelliğe sahip olmayı ifade eder. Türkçe’ye “bir şeyi yapmak için yeterince ... olmak” şeklinde çevrilebilir.

Örnekler:

- *When the Russian soldiers were captured by the Ukrainians, they were not strong enough to fight back.*
(Rus askerleri Ukraynalılar tarafından yakalandığında, karşı koymak için yeterince güçlü değillerdi.)
- *When Burak decided to work on the farm of his relatives, he didn't know that he was not strong enough to work on such a demanding job.*
(Burak, akrabalarının çiftliğinde çalışmaya karar verdiğinde, böyle zorlu bir işte çalışmak için yeterince güçlü olmadığını bilmiyordu.)
- *The evidence presented to the court was credible enough to convict him.*
(Mahkemeye sunulan deliller, onu mahkum etmek için yeterince güvenilirli.)
- *Since he is fast enough to win this race, I believe that he has a chance.*
(Bu yarış kazanmak için yeterince hızlı olduğuna göre, onun bir şansı olduğuna inanıyorum.)

Bu şekilde, her iki yapıyı örneklerle açıkladık.



DİKKAT

“Adjective / Adverb + enough” diziliminden sonra gelen “to do” ifadesi gerund / infinitive sorularında sıklıkla test edilen bir yapıdır. Bu sebepten dolayı bu dizilimin devamında infinitive (to V0) geldiğini mutlaka bilmenizi istiyoruz.

④ So + adjective / adverb + that & Such + adjective phrase + that

A) So + Adjective / Adverb + That

İngilizcedeki “so ... that” yapısı, Türkçeye “o kadar ... ki” şeklinde çevrilebilir. Bu yapı, cümledeki sıfat ya da zarfı vurgulamak için kullanılır ve ardından bir sonuç ifade edilir.

Örnekler:

- *She is so beautiful that she can attract almost any man she wants.* (O kadar güzeldir ki, istediği hemen hemen her erkeği etkileyebilir.)
- *My cat is so clever that he seems almost human.* (Kedim o kadar zekidir ki, neredeyse insana benziyor.)
- *Lebron James was so tall that we reached only to his waist.* (Lebron James o kadar uzundu ki, sadece beline kadar ulaşabiliyorduk.)

Ekstra Örnek:

- *I told you so many times that I work as a teacher at a language course.* (Sana o kadar çok söyledim ki, bir dil kursunda öğretmen olarak çalıştığımı.)

B) Such + Adjective Phrase + That

“Such ... that” ifadesi de “o kadar ... ki” anlamına gelir, ancak burada bir sıfat tamlaması kullanılır. Bu yapıda, sıfat + isim kombinasyonu vardır.

Örnekler:

- *She is such a beautiful girl that she can attract almost any man she wants.* (O kadar güzel bir kız ki, istediği hemen hemen her erkeği etkileyebilir.)
- *My cat is such a clever animal that he seems almost human.* (Kedim o kadar zeki bir hayvan ki, neredeyse insana benziyor.)
- *Lebron James was such a tall person that we reached only to his waist.* (Lebron James o kadar uzun bir insandı ki, sadece beline kadar ulaşabiliyorduk.)

Bu şekilde “so ... that” ve “such ... that” yapılarını örneklerle açıklamış olduk.



DİKKAT

Özellikle bağlaç sorularında doğru cevabımız “so ... that” ya da “such ... that” ifadelerinden birisi olduğunda, diğer ifade de genellikle seçeneklerde yanlış cevap olarak verilmektedir. Bu sebepten dolayı bu iki ifadenin arasında gelen yapıları bilmek önemlidir.

④ Comparison of Adjectives and Adverbs

A) Comparatives (-er ... than / more ... than)

İngilizce karşılaştırmalar yaparken sıfatların **comparative** (karşılaştırma) formunu kullanırız. Eğer sıfat tek heceliyse, sıfata “-er” eklenir. Eğer sıfat iki ya da daha fazla heceliyse, “more” eklenir. Ayrıca karşılaştırma cümlesi “than” bağlacıyla tamamlanır.

Örnekler:

- *Big → Bigger* “My house is bigger than yours.” (Evimiz seninkinden daha büyük.)
- *Tall → Taller* “She is taller than her sister.” (O, kız kardeşinden daha uzun.)
- *Fast → Faster* “His car is faster than mine.” (Onun arabası benimkinden daha hızlı.)
- *Beautiful → More beautiful* “Ayşe is more beautiful than Fatma.” (Ayşe, Fatma’dan daha güzel.)
- *Dangerous → More dangerous* “This route is more dangerous than the other one.” (Bu yol diğerinden daha tehlikeli.)
- *Interesting → More interesting* “This book is more interesting than that one.” (Bu kitap o kitaptan daha ilginç.)

Örnek Cümleler:

- “Living in St. Petersburg is more expensive than living in Rome.” (St. Petersburg’da yaşamak, Roma’da yaşamaktan daha pahalı.)
- “Karabük is colder than Antalya.” (Karabük, Antalya’dan daha soğuk.)
- “You are taller than your brother.” (Sen, kardeşinden daha uzunsun.)

B) Adjectives that take either “-er” or “more”

Bazı sıfatlar, hem “-er” ekini alarak hem de “more” kullanılarak comparative formu yapılabilir. Bu sıfatlar, aşağıdaki gibi çeşitli örneklerde yer alır:

Örnekler:

- *Emre is friendlier / more friendly than Yunus.* (Emre, Yunus’tan daha arkadaş canlısıdır.)
- *Serdar is quieter / more quiet than Cemil.* (Serdar, Cemil’den daha sessizdir.)
- *This problem is simpler / more simple than the previous one.* (Bu problem, önceki problemden daha basittir.)

C) Irregular Adjectives (Düzensiz Sıfatlar)

Bazı sıfatlar **irregular** (düzensiz) olduğundan, karşılaştırma yaparken ne “-er” ekini ne de “more” ekini alırlar. Bu sıfatların karşılaştırma halleri düzensizdir ve aşağıdaki gibi değişir:

Sıfat	Comparative Form
Good	Better
Bad	Worse
Much	More
Many	More
Little	Less
Far	Further / Farther

Örnek Cümleler:

- “My brother is worse at learning languages than I am.” (Kardeşim, dilleri öğrenmede benden daha kötü.)
- “The pain in my arm is better than yesterday.” (Kolumdaki ağrı, dününkünden daha iyi.)
- “My wife cooks better than her mother.” (Eşim, annesinden daha iyi yemek yapar.)

Bu şekilde **comparative** yapılarla ilgili temel kuralları ve örnekleri vermiş olduk.

b) Comparative Pekiştiricileri

İngilizce comparative (karşılaştırma) yapıları vurgu eklemek ya da bu yapıları daha da pekiştirmek için kullanılan bazı sıfatlar ve ifadeler bulunmaktadır. Bu pekiştirme sıfatları, karşılaştırmanın gücünü artırabilir ve cümledeki anlamı daha belirgin hale getirebilir.

Aşağıda bu sıfatlar ve ifadeler listelenmiştir:

Pekiştirme Sıfatları / İfadeleri:

Sıfat / İfade	Anlamı	Örnek Cümle
Much	Çok, daha fazla	“She is much taller than her brother.” (O, kardeşinden çok daha uzun.)
Far	Uzak, çok daha	“This is far more expensive than I thought.” (Bu, düşündüğümde çok daha pahalı.)
A lot	Çok, bir hayli	“His car is a lot faster than mine.” (Onun arabası, benimkinden bir hayli hızlı.)
Way	Yolu, çok	“This test is way easier than the last one.” (Bu test, sonunkinden çok daha kolay.)
Considerably	Önemli ölçüde, ciddi şekilde	“The new product is considerably cheaper than the old one.” (Yeni ürün, eskiye kıyasla önemli ölçüde daha ucuz.)
Significantly	Önemli derecede	“This book is significantly more interesting than the previous one.” (Bu kitap, önceki kitaptan önemli derecede daha ilginç.)
By far	Şu ana kadar, çok daha	“She is by far the best student in the class.” (O, sınıftaki en iyi öğrencidir.)
Even	Hatta, bile	“This puzzle is even more difficult than the last one.” (Bu bulmaca, sonunkinden bile daha zor.)

Örnekler:

- “The mountain is much higher than the hill.” (Dağ, tepeden çok daha yüksektir.)
- “Her new dress is far more beautiful than the old one.” (Yeni elbisesi, eskisinden çok daha güzeldir.)
- “This project is significantly more challenging than the previous one.” (Bu proje, öncekinin önemli derecede daha zorludur.)
- “I was way more tired than I expected.” (Beklediğimden çok daha yorgundum.)

Pekiştirme Sıfatları				
Even	Any	Rather	A little	So much
No	A bit far	Much	A lot	Slightly
Far				

I find the impossible **far more** interesting.

The Phoenicians left something **much more** interesting behind them.

Trust me! My car is **no cheaper than** your car.

B) The + comparative ... the + comparative ... (The more ... the more ...)

Bu yapı, iki ögenin birbirine bağlı olarak değiştiğini ifade etmek için kullanılır. “The + comparative ... the + comparative” ifadesinin Türkçe çevirisi “ne kadar ... o kadar ...” şeklindedir.

Örnekler:

- **The more antibiotics are used, the more quickly bacteria will develop resistance against it.** (Antibiyotikler ne kadar çok kullanılırsa, bakteriler ona karşı direnç geliştirmede o kadar hızlı olur.)
- **The faster you make that notification, the better for everyone.** (Bu bildirimi ne kadar hızlı yaparsanız, herkes için o kadar iyi olur.)
- **The quicker you finish working on this project, the less painful it will be for everyone.** (Bu projede çalışmayı ne kadar çabuk bitirirseniz, herkes için o kadar az acılı olur.)

C) As + Adjective / Adverb + as & So + Adjective / Adverb + as

Bu yapılar, iki öge arasında karşılaştırma yaparken kullanılır. “As ... as” yapısı, eşitliği belirtir ve Türkçeye “... kadar ...” şeklinde çevrilebilir. Olumsuz durumlarda ise “so ... as” kullanılabilir.

Örnekler:

- **The Fırat river is as long as the Nile.** (Fırat Nehri, Nil Nehri kadar uzundur.)
- **The story you told isn't as / so boring as the one they told.** (Senin anlattığın hikaye, onların anlattığı kadar sıkıcı değil.)
- **Is your car as fast as mine?** (Arabam kadar hızlı mı seninki?)
- **This question is not as / so difficult as the previous one.** (Bu soru, önceki kadar zor değil.)

D) The same + Noun + as

Bu yapı, iki ögenin aynı olduğunu belirtir ve “the same ... as” şeklinde kullanılır. Bu yapı, “as ... as” yapısından farklı olarak isimle birlikte kullanılır.

Örnekler:

- **This car is as heavy as your car.** (Bu araba, seninki kadar ağırdır.) = **This is the same weight as your car.** (Bu, seninkiyle aynı ağırlıktadır.)
- **Rory is as tall as Tommy.** (Rory, Tommy kadar uzun.) = **Rory is the same height as Tommy.** (Rory, Tommy ile aynı boydadır.)

E) Different from (-den farklı) / Similar to (-e benzer)

- **Different from:** “-den farklı” anlamına gelir ve “from” edatı ile kullanılır.

Örnekler:

- **Some of the ideas of Eastern medicine are very different from Western medicine.** (Doğu tıbbının bazı fikirleri, Batı tıbbından çok farklıdır.)
- **Off-road driving is different from highway driving.** (Arazi aracıyla sürüş, otoyolda sürüşten farklıdır.)
- **Similar to:** “-e benzer” anlamına gelir ve “to” edatı ile kullanılır.

Örnekler:

- **I have just made a bill that looks very similar to real money.** (Gerçek paraya çok benzeyen bir fatura yaptım.)
- **The communication system of chimpanzees is similar to that of humans.** (Şempanzelerin iletişim sistemi, insanlarınkine benzer.)

F) Superlatives (The ... -est / The most)

İki öge arasında bir üstünlük derecesi belirtmek istiyorsak, **superlative** yapıları kullanırız. Kısa sıfat ve zarflarda “-est” ekini kullanarak, uzun sıfat ve zarflarda ise “**the most**” ifadesini kullanırız.

Örnekler:

- **In order to name our baby, let's identify the most popular choices and discuss.** (Bebeğimize isim koyabilmek için, en popüler seçenekleri belirleyip tartışalım.)
- **Throughout history, Russia has always been the most successful market for E-TEN products.** (Tarih boyunca, Rusya her zaman E-TEN ürünleri için en başarılı pazar olmuştur.)
- **Some people believe that the tallest mountain in the world is actually K12, not Everest.** (Bazı insanlar, dünyanın en yüksek dağının Everest değil, aslında K12 olduğuna inanıyor.)
- **The reign of Louis Antoine, also known as King Louis XIX, was the shortest reign in history, which lasted only 20 minutes.** (Louis Antoine'un hükümetliği, aynı zamanda Kral Louis XIX olarak bilinen, tarihteki en kısa hükümetlikti; sadece 20 dakika sürdü.)

a) Irregular Adjectives

Bazı sıfatlar “-est” veya “the most” eklerini almazlar. Bu sıfatlar “**irregular adjectives**” olarak adlandırılır.

Irregular Adjectives:

- **Good → The best**
- **Bad → The worst**
- **Much → The most**
- **Many → The most**
- **Little → The least**
- **Far → The farthest / the furthest**

Örnekler:

- **This is the best book I have ever read in my entire life!** (Bu, hayatımda okuduğum en iyi kitap!)
- **Everybody was shocked when they heard that she did the worst in class in the test.** (Herkes, sınavda sınıfta en kötü sonucu aldığını duyduğunda şok oldu.)
- **I am the best in my class in English but the worst in Math.** (Ben, sınıfımda İngilizce konusunda en iyiyim, ama Matematikte en kötüyüm.)



DİKKAT

İyelik belirten sıfatlardan sonra superlative kullanmak istiyorsak; o zaman “the” ifadesini kullanmayız.

- My mom's the smartest child is me! → **HATALI KULLANIM!**
- My mom's smartest child is me! → **DOĞRU KULLANIM!**

1. For a Spanish speaker, Portuguese is ---- easier to learn than German, as both languages belong to ---- linguistic branches
- A) a lot / similar
B) so / similar
C) more / quite a
D) much / such a
E) too / alike
2. Words that are pronounced ---- but spelled ---- are called homophones, like the words "site," "cite," and "sight."
- A) alike / differently
B) same / so many
C) similar / the same
D) such / many more
E) rather / similarly
3. The old printer in our office is ---- to produce more than five copies before breaking down.
- A) so old
B) too old
C) as old
D) older
E) old enough
4. It is a well-documented fact that Arabic is the 6th ---- widely spoken language in the world.
- A) too
B) such
C) so
D) more
E) most
5. It is ---- known fact that the Vikings ---- explored North America before Columbus.
- A) very / initially
B) such / recently
C) a little / originally
D) so well / similarly
E) much / scarcely
6. The storm conditions were becoming ---- severe that even ---- experienced climbers hesitated to proceed.
- A) so / the most
B) such / more
C) as / enough
D) too / such
E) how / too
7. During ancient times, the city of Byzantium, now known as Istanbul, was referred to ---- Constantinople in Latin.
- A) like
B) much
C) just
D) such
E) as
8. Detective Morrison was ---- to solve the intricate murder case without the insights of his brilliant assistant.
- A) as incompetent
B) the most incompetent
C) too incompetent
D) incompetent enough
E) more incompetent
9. Until the Renaissance, scientists worked with ---- theory ---- Ptolemy's, which stated that the Earth was the center of the universe.
- A) the same / as
B) rather / than
C) similar / to
D) more / than
E) such / that
10. Even though he ran ---- he possibly could, he still missed the last ferry to the mainland.
- A) too fast for
B) faster than
C) so fast that
D) as fast as
E) fast enough

11. One common English saying goes, "---- the devil you know than the one you don't."

- A) As good
- B) Better
- C) So good
- D) Too good
- E) Good enough

12. ---- you pay attention to the details, ---- you will fully grasp the message of the speech.

- A) The hardest / the best
- B) As hard / so well
- C) The harder / the better
- D) Too hard / so good
- E) Hard enough / well enough

13. In professional football, ---- player does not always perform ----.

- A) the fastest / the best
- B) the quicker / so well
- C) so fast / so good
- D) such a quick / as well
- E) as quick / the better

14. However, some experts argue that ---- a sprinter is, ---- they perform in short-distance races.

- A) the faster / the better
- B) the fastest / the best
- C) so fast / so good
- D) such fast / so well
- E) too fast / good enough

15. Spanish is one of the languages with ---- number of native speakers worldwide.

- A) more
- B) a larger
- C) so many
- D) the largest
- E) so few

16. She called at ---- inconvenient time and kept me on the phone for ---- that I completely forgot about my appointment.

- A) the most / such long
- B) much / long enough
- C) so / longer
- D) more / the longest
- E) such an / so long

17. Before the modern era, it was quite typical for young men to pursue ---- profession ---- their fathers had practiced.

- A) such / where
- B) the same / as
- C) similar / with
- D) so much / that
- E) that / which

18. The Spanish conquest of the Aztecs succeeded largely because the local forces weren't ---- their European counterparts in terms of weapons and strategy.

- A) advanced enough to
- B) as advanced as
- C) too advanced for
- D) the most advanced of
- E) more advanced

19. Some residents worry that the Bosphorus isn't ---- to let large crude carriers pass without serious navigational risk.

- A) too wide
- B) as narrow
- C) wide enough
- D) so long
- E) the widest

20. Despite the fact that HIV cases in sub-Saharan Africa are now reported in significantly ---- numbers ---- they were a decade ago, global media coverage of the epidemic has noticeably declined.

- A) greater / than
- B) as widespread / as
- C) too few / for
- D) more / like
- E) such / that

Relative Clauses

Unit 1

07

Adjective (Relative) Clauses

Relative Clause ya da Adjective Clause olarak adlandırılan yapılar, Türkçede “-an, -ası, -mez, -ar, -dik, -ecek, -miş” ekleriyle oluşturulan sıfat cümleciklerine karşılık gelmektedir. Sıfatları nasıl isimleri nitelemek için kullanıyorsak, sıfat cümleciklerini de isimleri nitelemek veya onlar hakkında ek bilgi vermek amacıyla kullanabiliriz.

Sıfatlar ile sıfat cümlecikleri arasındaki en temel fark, niteledikleri isimlerin cümledeki konumudur. Sıfatlar, niteledikleri isimlerin hemen önünde yer alırken; sıfat cümlecikleri ise niteledikleri ismin ardından gelir.

She bought a red dress. Burada “red” kelimesi, “dress” ismini niteleyen bir sıfat olup, nitelediği kelimenin öncesinde yer almaktadır.

She bought a dress that looks elegant. Bu cümlede ise “that looks elegant” ifadesi sıfat cümlecigi olarak karşımıza çıkmakta ve nitelediği “dress” kelimesinin hemen ardından gelmektedir.

Relative Clause’lar (Sıfat Cümlecikleri) Neden Kullanılır?

İngilizcedeki sıfat cümlecikleri, yani **adjective clause’lar**, tanım yapmak, belirli bir nesneyi işaret etmek, ek bilgi sağlamak, tüm cümleyi nitelemek ve genelden özele inmek gibi farklı amaçlarla kullanılabilir.

1 Tanım Yapmak / Sözlük Dili

Sıfat cümlecikleri, özellikle kullanıldıkları isim hakkında bilgi vermek ve o ismi tanıtmak amacıyla kullanılan yapılar olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Bu nedenle, sözlüklerde sıfat cümleciklerinin yaygın olarak kullanıldığını görebiliriz.

A doctor is someone who / that treats sick people.

A library is a place where you can borrow books.

2 İşaret Etmek / Koordinat Göstermek

Eğer bahsettiğimiz isimle ilgili birden fazla seçenek varsa, hangi ismi kastettiğimizi daha net bir şekilde belirtmek için sıfat cümleciklerini kullanabiliriz.

I am searching for a laptop which / that has a long battery life.

She bought the dress that / which she will wear to the wedding.

3 Ekstra Bilgi Vermek

Eğer bahsettiğimiz kişi, kavram veya ögenin zaten bilinir olma ihtimali yüksekse ancak yine de ek bilgi vermek istiyorsak, sıfat cümleciklerini kullanabiliriz.

Harry Potter, which was written by J.K. Rowling, is a popular book series.

Marie Curie, who was a pioneering scientist, won two Nobel Prizes.

4 Tüm Cümleyi Nitelemek

Sıfat cümlecikleri, bazı durumlarda daha önce anlatılmış olan tüm cümleyi nitelemek için de kullanılabilir. Bu tür kullanımlarda genellikle cümlelerin devamında “, **which**” yapısı yer alır.

She finally achieved her dream of becoming a doctor, which made her family very proud.

They missed their flight due to heavy traffic, which was really frustrating.

5 Genelden Özele İnemek / Anlamı Daraltmak

Eğer geniş kapsamlı bir kavramı daraltmak, daha spesifik hale getirmek veya genel isimlerden özel isimlere geçiş yapmak istiyorsak, bunu sıfat cümlecikleriyle sağlayabiliriz.

Books which / that focus on personal development are becoming increasingly popular.

(Burada “books” çok geniş bir kavramken, kişisel gelişimle ilgili olanları belirttiğimizde daha spesifik bir gruba indiriyoruz.)

Students who / that study medicine often have to work long hours.

(“Students” kelimesi çok geniş bir grubu ifade ederken, tıp okuyan öğrencileri belirttiğimizde daha dar bir kitleyi işaret ediyoruz.)

Ancak **Yabancı Dil Testi (YDT)** bağlamında bizi ilgilendiren şey, **relative clause’ların hangi amaçla kullanıldığı değil, cümlede hangi konumda yer aldığıdır.**

Şimdi, sıfat cümleciklerini konumlarına göre detaylıca inceleyelim.

② Özne Konumundaki Relative Clause'lar

Özne konumundaki sıfat cümleciklerinde kullanabileceğimiz üç temel ifade bulunmaktadır: **who**, **which** ve **that**.

- Eğer nitelediğimiz isim **insansa**, **who** veya **that** kullanırız.
- Eğer nitelediğimiz isim **insan dışı bir varlıksa**, **which** veya **that** kullanırız.

Önemli Bir Kural:

Eğer sıfat cümlecisi virgül ile ayrılmışsa, sadece **who** veya **which** kullanılabilir. **That** kullanılamaz! (Kısaca: Virgülden sonra "that" gelmez!)

Sıfat Cümleciklerini Oluşturma

Bazen iki ayrı cümleyi, ortak bir öge kullanarak **relative clause** ile birleştirerek daha akıcı ve kompleks bir yapı oluşturabiliriz. Ancak, bunu yapabilmek için cümleler arasında ortak bir öge olması gerekir.

Örnek:

İki ayrı cümle:

- The outbreak of Ebola virus has officially ended.
- It has been raging in Congo since 2018.

Burada ortak öğemiz "**The outbreak of Ebola virus**" ve ikinci cümledeki "**It**" ifadesidir. Bu ortaklığı kullanarak relative clause oluşturabiliriz:

- ✓ The outbreak of Ebola virus which / that has been raging in Congo since 2018 has officially ended.

(2018'den beri Kongo'yu kasıp kavuran Ebola virüsü salgını resmi olarak son buldu.)

Özne Konumundaki Relative Clause Örnekleri

- ✓ The children who / that are singing over there are my classmates. (Orada şarkı söyleyen çocuklar benim sınıf arkadaşlarım.)
- ✓ Ahmet, who is a famous surgeon, died of a heart attack yesterday. (Ahmet, ünlü bir cerrah, dün kalp krizinden öldü.)
- ✓ Some drugs might be problematic for some people who / that have an allergy to them. (Bazı ilaçlar, onlara karşı alerjisi olan insanlar için sorun yaratabilir.)
- ✓ The blood pressure of individuals who / that suffer from hypertension should be lowered by using various medications. (Yüksek tansiyon hastalarının tansiyonu çeşitli ilaçlarla düşürülmelidir.)
- ✓ People with special needs should stay at nursing homes to receive good care, which is something that cannot be provided at home. (Özel gereksinimli bireyler, iyi bir bakım alabilmek için huzurevlerinde kalmalıdır, ki bu evde sağlanamayacak bir şeydir.)
- ✓ Many people who / that are overweight should see a psychiatrist regularly so that they don't suffer from depression. (Fazla kilolu birçok insan, depresyondan korunmak için düzenli olarak bir psikiyatriste gitmelidir.)
- ✓ Psychiatrists are medical professionals who / that are qualified enough to treat mental health disorders. (Psikiyatristler, ruh sağlığı bozukluklarını tedavi edebilecek kadar yetkin tıp uzmanlarıdır.)

Sınav Stratejisi: Relative Clause Boşluklarını Doğru Tamamlama

Eğer boşluktan sonra gelen kısım doğrudan bir fiil ile başlıyorsa, yan cümlemin öznesi eksik demektir. Bu durumda **who**, **which** veya **that** ifadelerinden biri doğru cevap olacaktır!

Örneğin:

- ✗ The teacher ____ gave us homework is very strict.
- ✓ The teacher who / that gave us homework is very strict.

(Ödev veren öğretmen çok disiplinlidir.)

Bu yüzden relative clause sorularında en kritik nokta, boşluğun devamını dikkatlice analiz etmektir!

Özne Konumundaki Relative Clause'lar

Nasıl Anlarım? Boşluktan sonra doğrudan fiil gelecek / yan cümleinin öznesi eksik olacak. (--- + V O)

İnsanı nitelerken → who / that

İnsan dışı bir varlığı nitelerken → which / that

DİKKAT! Virgülden sonra that gelmez.

3 Nesne Konumundaki Relative Clause'lar

Nesne konumundaki sıfat cümleciklerinde, özne konumundakilere kıyasla daha fazla seçenek kullanabiliyoruz. Nesne konumundaki relative clause'larda, eğer insanları nitelendiriyorsak kullanabileceğimiz ifadeler **who**, **whom** ve **that**; insan dışı varlıkları nitelendiriyorsak ise **which** ve **that** ifadeleridir. Buna ek olarak, bazı durumlarda (virgülün bulunmadığı sıfat cümlelerinde) hiçbir ifade kullanmadan (**Ø**) sıfat cümlecigi de oluşturabiliriz.

Nesne Konumundaki Relative Clause Örnekleri

ÖRNEK

Örnek 1:

The student who / whom / that / Ø I spoke to earlier is very talented.

("I spoke to" ifadesinde "the student" nesne konumundadır.)

Örnek 2:

The movie which / that / Ø we watched last night was exciting.

("We watched" ifadesinde "the movie" nesne konumundadır.)

Örnek 3:

The document which / that / Ø I signed this morning needs to be filed.

("I signed" ifadesinde "the document" nesne konumundadır.)

Örnek 4:

The car whom / that / Ø she was driving broke down on the highway.

("She was driving" ifadesinde "the car" nesne konumundadır.)

Örnek 5:

The letter which / that / Ø he received yesterday was from his friend.

("He received" ifadesinde "the letter" nesne konumundadır.)

Stratejik Kısım: Nesne Konumundaki Relative Clause'ları Belirleme

Nesne konumundaki relative clause'ları doğru şekilde belirlemek için boşluktan sonrasını dikkatle analiz etmemiz gerekir. Eğer boşluktan sonra fiil ile başlayan bir cümle varsa ve fiile sorduğumuz "**Neyi?**", "**Kimi?**", "**Neye?**", "**Kime?**" sorularından birine cevap alamıyorsa, bu durumda doğru cevabın nesne konumunda kullanılan relative pronoun'lardan biri olacağını söyleyebiliriz.

Nesne Konumundaki Relative Clause'lar

Nasıl Anlarım? Boşluktan sonra özne + fiil gelecek, nesne bulunmayacak (--- + S V)

İnsanı nitelerken → who / whom / that / Ø

İnsan dışı varlığı nitelerken → which / that / Ø

DİKKAT! Virgülden sonra that / Ø gelmez.

4 Preposition'lar ile Relative Clause Kullanımı

Bu başlıkla alakalı anlatımlarımıza geçmeden önce, örnek cümlelerimizi inceleyelim:

Örnek 1:

The man is the dean of our university. I talked with him at the party.

Bu cümleleri incelediğimizde, ortaklığımızın nesne konumunda olduğunu görebiliyoruz. Dolayısıyla, bu iki cümleyi birleştirirken nesne konumundaki relative pronoun'ları kullanmamız gerekir:

The man who / whom / that / Ø I talked with at the party is the dean of our university.

Eğer preposition olan **with**'i, relative pronoun'larımızın başına çekmek istiyorsak, bu durumda kullanabileceğimiz relative pronoun'lar sınırlı hale gelir. İnsanları nitelemek için yalnızca **whom**, insan dışı varlıkları nitelemek için ise yalnızca **which** kullanabiliriz. Yani **with**'i başa çekmek istersek örnek cümlemizi şu şekilde de yazabiliriz:

The man with whom I talked at the party is the dean of our university.

Diğer Örnekler

ÖRNEK

Örnek 2:

Only few people might be used to having pets in their homes which / that / Ø they are allergic to.

Only few people might be used to having pets in their homes to which they are allergic.

Örnek 3:

The girl who / whom / that / Ø he danced with at the party yesterday is his girlfriend.

The girl with whom he danced at the party yesterday is his girlfriend.

Örnek 4:

Unless they are living close to their parents, divorced individuals do not generally have anyone who / whom / that / Ø they may receive help from.

Unless they are living close to their parents, divorced individuals do not generally have anyone from whom they may receive help.

Bu örneklerde görüldüğü gibi, **with** gibi preposition'ları başa çektiğimizde, sadece belirli relative pronoun'ları kullanabiliyoruz. Bu yapı, daha resmi bir dil kullanımına ve daha dikkatli bir dilbilgisi yapısına yol açmaktadır.

Preposition ile Relative Clause Kullanımı

Nasıl anlarım? Boşluğun hemen öncesinde bir preposition görürseniz; doğru cevabınız **whom, which** (ya da bir sonraki konu başlığında bahsedeceğimiz **whose**) ifadelerinden bir tanesi olacaktır.

Preposition + whom / which / whose

5 Sahiplikten Bahsederken Relative Clause Kullanımı

Relative clause'larda sahiplik belirtmek için kullandığımız **whose** ifadesi, kendisinden sonra bir isim alarak kullanılması gereken bir bağlaçtır. Bu bağlaç, bir kişiye veya nesneye ait olma durumunu anlatmak için kullanılır.

Örnekleri incelediğimizde, **whose** ifadesinin nasıl çalıştığını görebiliriz:

- 1. Ali is a teacher. His sister lives in Germany.** Burada, "**his**" kelimesi bir sahiplik sıfatıdır ve Ali'nin kız kardeşine ait olduğunu belirtir. Ali cümlelerin öznesidir. Sahiplik ilişkisini belirtmek için şu şekilde birleştirebiliriz: **Ali, whose sister lives in Germany, is a teacher.**
- 2. The scientist, whose research on climate change was published globally, received an award.** (İklim değişikliği üzerine yaptığı araştırma dünya çapında yayımlanan bilim insanı bir ödül aldı.)
- 3. France, whose cuisine is famous worldwide, attracts millions of tourists each year.** (Dünyaca ünlü mutfağına sahip olan Fransa, her yıl milyonlarca turist çeker.)

4. **The students, whose grades have improved significantly, are preparing for their final exams.**
(Notları önemli ölçüde artan öğrenciler, final sınavlarına hazırlanıyorlar.)
5. **The author, whose books have sold millions of copies, is holding a new book launch.**
(Kitapları milyonlarca satılan yazar, yeni kitabının tanıtımını yapıyor.)
6. **Brazil, whose football team is one of the best in the world, won the World Cup five times.**
(Futbol takımı dünyadaki en iyi takımlardan biri olan Brezilya, Dünya Kupası'nı beş kez kazandı.)

Bu örneklerde **whose** ifadesi, sahiplik ilişkisini gösterir ve cümleyi daha bilgilendirici hale getirir.



DİKKAT

“**Whose**” ifadesi hem insanlar hem de nesneler için kullanılabilen bir ifadedir. Yani, sahiplik belirten ifadelerimizde insan / insan dışı şeklinde bir ayırım bulunmamaktadır!

Sahiplik açısından nesneleri nitelemek istersek, “whose” ifadesi yerine insan dışı varlıklar için “of which” ya da insanlar için “of whom” ifadelerini de kullanabiliriz. Ancak bu durumda dizilimde bir değişiklik söz konusudur ve “the noun of which / whom” şeklinde bir yapı kullanmamız gerekir. Yani, **whose** ifadesi her zaman kendisinden sonra bir isim almak zorunda iken, **of which / whom** ifadesi ise bu ismi öncesinde almak zorundadır.

Örnekler üzerinden açıklayalım:

1. **Yangtze is a river. Its currents are so high that it is almost impossible to cross.**
 - Yangtze is a river whose currents are so high that it is almost impossible to cross.
 - Yangtze is a river the currents of which are so high that it is almost impossible to cross.
2. **This is the computer. I explained its properties to the customer.**
 - This is the computer whose properties I explained to the customer.
 - This is the computer the properties of which I explained to the customer.

Preposition'lar ile relative clause kullanımı konusuna daha önce değinmiştik. Eğer tanımladığımız sahiplik belirten isme ait bir preposition varsa, bu preposition'ı ya relative clause'un sonunda ya da “whose” yapısının öncesinde kullanabiliriz.

3. **Billie Eilish is the woman. I am dating her cousin.**
 - Billie Eilish is the woman whose cousin I am dating.
 - Billie Eilish is the woman with whose cousin I am dating.

Bu örneklerde, sahiplik ilişkisini belirtmek için hem **whose** hem de **of which / whom** yapılarını kullanarak cümleleri birleştirebiliyoruz.

Sahiplik Belirten Relative Clause'lar

Nasıl anlarım? Boşluğun hemen devamında **isim** varsa o zaman doğru cevabımızın **whose** olma ihtimali vardır. (Doğru cevabın **whose** olup olmadığını boşluğun öncesindeki ve sonrasındaki ismi “-ın, -in, -nın, -nin” ifadeleri ile birleştirerek bir sorgulama yaparak test edebiliriz.)

Whose + noun ifadesinin alternatifi olarak “**the noun of which**” dizilimini de görebiliriz.

Eğer boşluğun öncesinde bir preposition varsa, doğru cevabımız **whom** ve **which** ifadelerine ek olarak **whose** ifadesi de olabilir.

6 Yer Belirten Relative Clause'lar

Tanımladığımız isim, tanımlayacak olan cümlemizde yer belirtiyorsa, **where** ifadesini kullanabiliriz. Burada dikkat etmemiz gereken önemli bir husus, **where** ifadesinin kendisinden sonra daima tam bir cümle gelmesi gerektiğidir. Ayrıca, passive (edilgen) yapıdaki cümleler de tam cümle olarak kabul edilebilir, eğer ekstra bir ifade yoksa.

Örnekler üzerinden açıklayalım:

1. **We usually don't go into that room. My sister is studying for the SAT in that room.**
➤ We usually don't go into that room **where** my sister is studying for the SAT.
2. **There is a café on the first floor of the library. You can get coffee if you feel asleep there.**
➤ There is a café **where** you can get coffee if you feel asleep on the first floor of the library.
3. **This is the room where we generally hang out with our friends.**
4. **I want to live in a place where the weather is warm and the people are friendly.**
5. **Throughout history, Gypsies have settled in many countries where they met with hospitality.**
6. **I am thinking about settling into an area where I can catch fish and have a rest for the rest of my life.**
7. **The greatest place in the world is a country where the sun always shines throughout the year.**

Where ifadesini kullanabilmenin temel şartı, boşluktan sonra tam bir cümle geliyor olmasıdır. Ancak, **where** ifadesi yerine, boşluktan sonra nitelediğimiz ismin **preposition**'ını çıkararak **which** ya da **that** ifadelerini de kullanabiliriz.

Örnekler:

1. **We usually don't go into that room. My sister is studying for SAT in that room.**
➤ We usually don't go into that room **where** my sister is studying for the SAT.
➤ We usually don't go into that room **which / that** my sister is studying for the SAT in.
➤ We usually don't go into that room **in which** my sister is studying for the SAT.
2. **There is a café on the first floor of the library. You can get coffee if you feel asleep from that café.**
➤ There is a café **where** you can get coffee if you feel asleep on the first floor of the library.
➤ There is a café **which / that** you can get coffee if you feel asleep from on the first floor of the library.
➤ There is a café **from which** you can get coffee if you feel asleep on the first floor of the library.

Bu örneklerde olduğu gibi, **where** ifadesi bir yer belirttiğinde, boşluktan sonra tam cümle gelmesi gereklidir. Alternatif olarak, **which** ya da **that** kullanarak da cümleyi oluşturabiliriz.

**DİKKAT**

Boşluğun öncesinde sırf bir yer ismi var diye **where** ifadesini kullanamazsınız! (Üstte vermiş olduğumuz örnekler, bunun iki örneğidir.) **Where** ifadesi kendisinden sonra daima tam cümle almak zorunda olan bir ifadedir! Eğer boşluktan sonra tam cümle yoksa; boşluğun öncesinde yer ismi olsa bile diğer seçenekleri değerlendirmek zorundasınız!

1. **Bodrum, where we spent our summer vacation, is a beautiful town.**
➤ Bu cümlede **where** ifadesi, Bodrum'da geçirilen yaz tatilini tanımlıyor ve bir yer belirtiyor.
2. **Antalya, which is famous for its beaches, is a popular tourist destination.**
➤ Burada **which** ifadesi, Antalya'nın sahilleriyle ünlü olduğunu belirtmek için kullanılıyor.
3. **Izmir, whose residents are known for their hospitality, is a vibrant city.**
➤ **Izmir**'in halkını tanımlayan **whose** ifadesi kullanılmıştır, burada sahiplik ilişkisi kuruluyor.

Bu şekilde, farklı yerler hakkında aynı yapıyı kullanarak anlamı değiştirmeden örnek cümleler oluşturulmuş oldu.

Yer Belirten Relative Clause'lar

Nasıl anlarım? Boşluğun devamında **tam cümle** varsa ve boşluğun önündeki ifade yer olarak niteleyebileceğimiz bir ifade ise o zaman doğru cevabımız **where** ifadesi olabilir.

Dikkat! Boşluktan önce yer ismi olması cevabımızın kesinlikle **where** olacağını garanti etmez!

7 Zaman Belirten Relative Clause'lar

Tanımladığımız isim, tanımlayacak olan cümlede bir zaman belirtiyorsa; o zaman kullanmamız gereken relative pronoun'umuz "when" ifadesi olacaktır. Tıpkı **where** ifadesinde olduğu gibi **when** ifadesi de kendisinden sonra tam cümle ile kullanılması gereken bir ifadedir.

2025 is the year. I will complete my studies then.

Cümlelerimiz arasındaki ortaklığı incelediğimizde, ortaklığımızın "the year" ve "then" ifadeleri olduğunu görebiliriz. Nitelediğimiz isim bir zaman ifadesi olduğundan dolayı **when** ifadesini kullanabiliriz. Ortaklığımızı **then** ifadesi ile kurduğumuz için de, nitelediğimiz ismin devamında **when** ifadesini kullanıp **then** ifadesini sildikten sonra geri kalan cümlemizi **when**'den sonra getirebiliriz.

2025 is the year when I will complete my studies.

August is the month when the city becomes the most crowded.

During that month, many tourists visit the city.

August ayı nitelediğimizde, **when** ifadesiyle zaman belirtiyoruz. Yine benzer şekilde, bu örnekte de zaman belirten bir cümle kuruyoruz.

August is the month when the city becomes the most crowded.

The summer of 2010 was the time when I went to my first concert. It was an unforgettable experience.

Yine bir zaman dilimi belirtiliyor ve **when** kullanarak cümleleri birleştiriyoruz.

The summer of 2010 was the time when I went to my first concert.

The day when I moved to my new house was very exciting. I felt so happy to start fresh.

Bu örnekte, taşındığımız günü niteliyoruz ve **when** ifadesi, o günü anlatan bir bağlaç olarak görev yapıyor.

The day when I moved to my new house was very exciting.

The time when I traveled abroad for the first time was memorable. I visited many beautiful places.

When ifadesi, o anı belirtiyor ve zaman dilimi oluşturuyor.

The time when I traveled abroad for the first time was memorable.

When ifadesinin kullanılması için boşluktan sonra tam cümle gelmesi gerektiğini unutmamalıyız. **When** ifadesinin alternatifi olarak (boşluktan sonra niteleyeceğimiz ismin preposition'ını bırakarak) **which** ya da **that** ifadelerini kullanabilmemiz de mümkündür!

2017 was the year. I started my first job in that year.

2017 was the year when I started my first job. = 2017 was the year in which I started my first job.

2017 was the year which I started my first job in.

My first year of university was the time. I made lifelong friends during that time.

My first year of university was the time when I made lifelong friends. = My first year of university was the time during which I made lifelong friends.

My first year of university was the time which I made lifelong friends during.

8 Tüm Cümleyi Niteleyen Relative Clause'lar

Bir önceki cümlede verilen anlamın tamamını nitelemek için “**which**” ifadesi kullanılır. Bu kullanımda **which** ifadesinin önünde virgül kullanımı zorunludur.

He didn't offer me a seat on the bus. That made me feel uncomfortable.

Örnek cümlemizde, **that** ifadesinin aslında ilk cümlede tamamını nitelendirdiğini görebiliriz. Yani, beni rahatsız eden şey, onun beni oturtmamasıydı. Bu durumda kullanmamız gereken yapı “, **which**” yapısı olacaktır.

He didn't offer me a seat on the bus, which made me feel uncomfortable.

I missed the bus this morning, which made me late for work. I spilled coffee on my shirt, which caused a big stain.

Bu örneklerde de yine cümlede tamamını nitelendiren **which** ifadesi, virgül ile ayrılarak eklenmiştir. Bu, önceki cümlede belirtilen olayların sonuçlarını açıklamak için kullanılır.

9 “whereby” – “by which” – “through which”

Yol-yöntem, antlaşma, kanun ve düzenleme bildiren isimlerle sıklıkla kullanılan “**whereby**” ifadesi, “**by which**” ve “**through which**” ifadeleriyle eş anlamlı olup, cümleye “**yoluyla, vasıtasıyla**” gibi anlamlar katmaktadır.

- **Yol-yöntem:** way, method, system, means, technique...
- **Antlaşma:** agreement, treaty...
- **Kanun ve düzenleme:** law, regulation, principle, rule...

Multiple-choice tests are the most commonly used **way by which / whereby / through which** the achievement levels of the students are measured. **The rise of social media sites** provided a medium **by which / whereby / through which** everybody can express their views on basically every topic.

Burada kullanılan “**whereby**”, “**by which**” ve “**through which**” ifadeleri arasında anlam açısından bir fark yoktur; her üçü de cümleye “yoluyla, vasıtasıyla” gibi anlamlar ekler.

10 Sıfat Cümleciklerinde Kısaltma Yapıları (Reduction)

Sıfat cümleciklerinde, eğer kullandığımız **relative clause** (ilgi cümlesi) **özne** konumunda ise, normalde kullandığımız **who – which – that** yapılarını kullanmayabiliriz. Yani bu ifadeleri cümleden atarak **kısaltma** yapabilme şansımız vardır. Kısaltmalarımızı yaparken dikkat etmemiz gereken en önemli şey, sıfat cümlecüğimizin **active (etken)** veya **passive (edilgen)** çekimli olup olmadığıdır.

Etken (Active) Çekimli Sıfat Cümleciklerini Kısaltmak

Etken (active) çekimli sıfat cümleciklerini kısaltırken izlememiz gereken adımlar şunlardır:

1. **who, which, that**'i at!
2. Herhangi bir yardımcı fiil varsa **at**!
3. Fiilin en yalın haline in (Fiile gelen tüm ekleri gönder).
4. Fiile **-ing** takısı ekle!

Örnekler:

- **Children who study at university face up with many challenges these days.** = **Children studying at university face up with many challenges these days.**
- **Police must take the driving licences of those who violate the traffic rules repeatedly.** = **Police must take the driving licences of those violating the traffic rules repeatedly.**
- **Rome, which welcomes thousands of tourists because of its art, is a historical city.** = **Rome, welcoming thousands of tourists because of its art, is a historical city.**

Edilgen (Passive) Çekimli Sıfat Cümleciklerini Kısaltmak

Edilgen (passive) çekimli sıfat cümleciklerini kısaltırken uygulamamız gereken adımlar:

1. who, which, that'ı at!
2. Herhangi bir yardımcı fiil varsa at!
3. "be" fiilini de at!
4. Bırak öyle kalsın.

Örnekler:

- "The Giver", which was written by Lois Lowry, is a dystopian novel. = "The Giver", written by Lois Lowry, is a dystopian novel.
- Although George Orwell is a highly respected writer now; his first novel, which was published in 1933, was criticized harshly. = Although George Orwell is a highly respected writer now; his first novel, published in 1933, was criticized harshly.
- Jealousy is an emotion which is associated with negative feelings such as anger and anxiety. = Jealousy is an emotion associated with negative feelings such as anger and anxiety.



DİKKAT

Eğer kısaltmak istediğimiz relative clause'un fiili, sahiplik anlamı veren "have" fiili ise, bunu istersek "having" şeklinde, istersek de "with" edatı ile kısaltabiliriz.

Örnekler:

- Ayşe is dating a man who has three children. = Ayşe is dating a man having three children. = Ayşe is dating a man with three children.

Relative clause'u içeren cümlemizin öncesinde:

1. Superlative (The best, the most, the highest... etc.)
2. Sıra sayısı (The first, the second, the last ... etc.)
3. The only
4. Modal (can, may, must ... etc.)

İfadelerinden herhangi birisi bulunuyorsa; bu durumda sıfat cümleleri "To V0" ya da "To be V3" şeklinde kısaltılmaktadır. Eğer kısaltma yapacağımız ifade etken (active) bir ifade ise bu durumda "To V0" yapısını, edilgen (passive) bir ifadeyse de "To be V3" yapısını tercih ederiz.

Örnekler:

- The first man who arrives will get a prize. = The first man to arrive will get a prize.
- The car that is parked in front of my house is mine. = The car to be parked in front of my house is mine.



DİKKAT

Normal şartlarda yukarıda vermiş olduğumuz 4 ifademiz relative clause'un içerisinde bulunursa da kısaltmaları aynı şekilde (To V0 / To be V3) yapmaktayız. Ancak, YDT kapsamın soru üzerinde relative clause'un içerisinde bulunan bu ifadelerimizi vermek mümkün olmadığı için boşluğun öncesinde bu istisnai durumlardan birisi var mı diye kontrol etmek yeterli olacaktır.

- Germany was the first country that adopted renewable energy policies. = Germany was the first country to adopt renewable energy policies.
- Yesterday, I was the second person who completed the marathon. = Yesterday, I was the second person to complete the marathon.
- There are many studies which/that were conducted on this subject. = There are many studies to be conducted on this subject.

Adjective (Relative) Clauses – ÖZET TABLOSU

Relative Clause'larda bize soruyu doğru olarak çözdürecek şey **boşluğun devamının iyi analiz** edilmesidir.

1: Özne Konumundaki Relative Clause'lar → *who – which – that* ++ VO

2: Nesne Konumundaki Relative Clause'lar → *who – whom – which – that - Ø* ++ SV

3: (boşluğun önünde) Preposition varsa doğru cevap → *whom – which – whose*

4: Sahiplik Belirten Relative Clause'lar → *whose + noun = the noun of which*

5: Yer Belirten Relative Clause'lar → *where* ++ SVO

6: Zaman Belirten Relative Clause'lar → *when* ++ SVO

7: Tüm Cümleyi Nitelerken → *, which*

8: whereby, by which, through which → *yoluyla / yöntemiyle / aracılığıyla* ++ SVO

9: KISALTMA (REDUCTION)

Active → V_{ing}

Passive → V₃ (V_{-ed})



DİKKAT

Tanımladığımız ismin öncesinde:

1: Superlative (the best, the highest ... etc.)

2: Sıra sayıları (the first, the second, the next, the last ... etc.)

3: the only

4: Modal

Varsa bu durumda sıfat cümleleri active (etken) yapılarda "to VO" ya da edilgen (passive) yapılarda "to be V3" şeklinde kısaltılmaktadır.

1. Apparently, Jason is struggling with loneliness, as I overheard him saying that he has no one to ---- he can share his problems.

A) that B) whom C) which
D) where E) who

2. Anyone ---- by distressing images of natural disasters can leave the room, as I plan to watch the news.

A) having disturbed
B) to disturb
C) disturbed
D) disturbing
E) to have disturbed

3. Authorities are investigating a company ---- employees have reportedly been subjected to harsh conditions.

A) for what B) that C) how
D) in which E) why

4. I received several bills addressed to the former tenant, ---- I do not think I am liable.

A) to what B) for which C) whose
D) to whom E) where

5. The toxic substances ---- by certain fungi are among the deadliest known to humans.

A) to be produced
B) produced
C) having produced
D) to produce
E) producing

6. The saxophone, an instrument ---- in the 19th century, was the last of the brass instruments ---- the modern orchestra.

A) to be invented / joined
B) inventing / being joined
C) to invent / joining
D) having been invented / join
E) invented / to join

7. Historians still debate over exactly ---- was behind the assassination of Julius Caesar.

A) whom B) that C) how
D) why E) who

8. The Pacific island of Fiji, ---- is a popular holiday destination, attracts thousands of visitors each year.

A) that B) where C) what
D) which E) why

9. Many precious stones are hard minerals ---- colors range from completely transparent to deep black.

- A) which B) when C) what
D) how E) whose

10. The ancient civilization of Mesopotamia is a society about ---- we have limited knowledge due to lost historical records.

- A) that B) what C) whose
D) whom E) where

11. The group of people ---- both modern Italians and Spaniards are descended were known as the Romans.

- A) that of B) that C) whose
D) of what E) from whom

12. Scientists have succeeded in cultivating plants in soil ---- was extracted from a meteorite that ---- in 2005.

- A) which / was found
B) when / to be found
C) where / being found
D) that / was found
E) what / to find

13. The Pulitzer Prize, ---- each year in recognition of outstanding journalism and literature, is highly prestigious.

- A) to award B) awarding
C) awarded D) to be awarding
E) award

14. The Shakespearean sonnets ---- in the 16th century are still studied in literature courses today.

- A) wrote B) having written
C) to write D) to be written
E) written

15. Ancient manuscripts ---- are now carefully preserved in museums, offer insights into civilizations ---- existed thousands of years ago.

- A) which / when B) how / where
C) that / that D) when / how
E) who / which

16. The astronaut Neil Armstrong was the first person ---- the surface of the Moon.

- A) having reached B) to be reached
C) reached D) to reach
E) reach

17. Da Vinci created artworks at a time ---- religious themes dominated art, and painters ---- used symbolism extensively.

- A) when / that
B) where / what
C) -- / --
D) which / -
E) whose / where

19. A region in northern Europe is home to rich deposits of boron, a mineral commonly ---- in cleaning agents and industrial glass production.

- A) to be using
B) having used
C) to have used
D) using
E) used

18. In certain towns across Southeast Asia, you can find stores ---- specialize exclusively in bamboo crafts, often located in older buildings not ---- by modern ventilation systems.

- A) which / cooling
B) where / being cooled
C) that / cooled
D) when / to cool
E) who / to be cooling

20. The lithium reserves and ancient clay layers ---- now serve as sources of ceramic materials were originally found during geothermal energy explorations.

- A) how
B) that
C) where
D) when
E) in which

Adverbial Clauses

Unit 1

10

Adverbial Clauses (Conjunctions & Transitions)

Bağlaçlar (Adverbial Clauses) Konusuna Giriş

Bağlaçlar konusuna başlamadan önce önemli bir noktayı vurgulamak gerekiyor: “Dil bilgisi konuları arasında belki de en kritik başlığa adım atıyorsunuz!”

Bağlaçlar, YDT sınavında (genellikle en az 5-6 soru şeklinde) sıkça karşımıza çıkan bir konudur. Ayrıca cümle tamamlama gibi soru türlerinde ve sınav boyunca okuyacağınız metinleri doğru anlamlandırabilmek için de büyük önem taşır. Bu nedenle, bağlaçları eksiksiz bir şekilde kavramanız gerekmektedir. Dil bilgisi konuları içinde en kritik başlıklardan biri olduğunu söylemek yanlış olmaz.

Şimdi örnek bir bağlaç sorusu inceleyelim:

---- bacteria were discovered in the 17th century, infectious diseases were thought to be caused by sickly smells.

- A) Once
- B) Given that
- C) Since
- D) Until
- E) Even if

Bağlaçlarla ilgili soruları doğru çözebilmek için iki temel aşamayı tamamlamanız gerekir:

1. Bağlaçların anlamlarını ve kullanımını bilmek (Bu bölümü dil bilgisi konularında ele alacağız.)
2. Cümleleri doğru çevirip, iki cümle arasındaki ilişkiyi belirleyebilmek

Bağlaçlar konusu çeşitli yönlerden ele alınabilir, ancak biz bu konuyu en anlaşılır ve sade şekilde sunmaya çalışacağız. Diğer konularda olduğu gibi, burada da sizlerden belirli beklentilerimiz olacak.

Konu anlatımı tamamlandığında, her bir bağlaç için şu soruların yanıtını verebiliyor olmalısınız:

-  Türkçesi nedir?
-  Eş anlamlıları veya yerine kullanılabilecek yapılar nelerdir?
-  Cümleye kattığı anlam ve işlev nedir?

Eğer bu sorulara yanıt verebiliyorsanız, bağlaçlarla ilgili temel bilgileri edinmişsiniz demektir. Ancak hâlâ sorularda zorlanıyorsanız, özellikle cümle çevirilerine daha fazla dikkat etmeniz ve konuyu bol soru çözerek pekiştirmeniz gerekmektedir.

Şimdi bağlaçları işlevlerine göre farklı kategoriler altında incelemeye başlayalım.

1. Sebep Bildiren Bağlaçlar

 As / Since / Because / For / In that / Now that / Given that / Inasmuch as / Seeing that / Seeing as / On the grounds that + SVO

Bu bağlaçlar, kendilerinden sonra tam bir cümle olarak, sebep-sonuç ilişkisi kurmada kullanılır. Bir olayın neden gerçekleştiğini açıklamak için tercih edilirler. Sebep belirten bağlaçlar, her zaman yanındaki cümlede nedeni belirtirken, diğer cümlede sonuç yer alır.

BECAUSE + SEBEP cümlesi , SONUÇ cümlesi

SONUÇ cümlesi + BECAUSE + SEBEP cümlesi

Türkçeye genellikle “için”, “-dığı için” veya “çünkü” şeklinde çevrilebilirler. Eğer bağlaç cümle başında kullanılırsa, çeviri “-dığı için” şeklinde yapılırken; cümle ortasında kullanıldığında “çünkü” olarak çevrilir.

Örnekler:

-  As I was exhausted, I decided to go to bed early.
(Yorgun olduğum için erkenden yatmaya karar verdim.)
-  Everybody admires him in that he is such a hardworking person.
(Herkes ona hayranlık duyuyor çünkü çok çalışkan biri.)
-  Architects generally prefer building skyscrapers because building small and medium size buildings is extremely costly.
(Mimarlar genellikle gökdelen yapmayı tercih eder çünkü küçük ve orta büyüklükteki binaların inşası oldukça maliyetlidir.)

- 👉 *Because traditional education systems cannot meet the demands of the people, people have been looking for better alternatives.*
(Geleneksel eğitim sistemleri insanların beklentilerini karşılayamadığı için, daha iyi alternatifler aranmaktadır.)
- 👉 *Since she takes her medicines regularly as the doctor told her, Ayşe recovered from her illness extremely quickly.* (Doktorunun söylediği gibi ilaçlarını düzenli aldığı için Ayşe hastalığından çok hızlı iyileşti.)

Önemli Noktalar:

- 👉 **“Now that”** bağlacı, “çünkü, için” anlamlarına ek olarak “madem ki” şeklinde de çevrilebilir.
- 👉 *Now that you have graduated from university, it is time you started looking for a job.* (Madem ki üniversiteden mezun oldun, artık iş aramaya başlamanın zamanı geldi.)
- 👉 **“For”** bağlacı, diğer bağlaçlardan farklı olarak cümle başında kullanılmaz. Eğer boşluk cümle başındaysa, *for* doğru cevap olamaz. Bu bağlaç sadece “çünkü” anlamında kullanılabilir.
- 👉 **“In that”** bağlacı, “çünkü, için” anlamlarına ek olarak “-mesi bakımından” şeklinde de çevrilebilir. Özellikle, boşluktan önce benzerlik veya farklılık belirten ifadeler varsa, bu çeviri dikkate alınmalıdır.
- 👉 *Alzheimer’s can be counted as a troublesome disease in that it deteriorates people’s cognitive abilities.*
(Alzheimer, insanların bilişsel yetilerini zayıflatması bakımından sorunlu bir hastalık olarak kabul edilebilir.)

② **Because of / Due to / Owing to / Thanks to / As a result of / As a consequence of / In view of / On account of / On the grounds of + Noun / V-ing**

Sebebi Bildiren Bağlaçlar (İsim veya V-ing Alanlar)

Bu tür bağlaçlar, kendilerinden sonra bir isim ya da *V-ing* alarak sebep-sonuç ilişkisi kurmada kullanılır. Türkçeye genellikle “-den dolayı” veya “sayesinde” olarak çevrilirler.

Bu noktada özellikle dikkat etmemiz gereken bağlaçlar *as a result of* ve *as a consequence of* ifadeleridir. Her ne kadar *result* ve *consequence* kelimeleri “sonuç” anlamını içerse de, bu bağlaçlar sebep belirten yapılar olarak karşımıza çıkar.

Şimdi birkaç örnek inceleyelim:

- 👉 *Thanks to modern medicine, many diseases that were fatal in the past can now be cured.* (Modern tıp sayesinde, geçmişte ölümcül olan birçok hastalık artık tedavi edilebilmektedir.)
- 👉 *Because of the reductions in money provided by the government, many cities in Turkey are currently facing the worst financial crisis.* (Hükümetin sağladığı maddi desteklerin azalması nedeniyle, Türkiye’deki birçok şehir şu anda en büyük mali krizi yaşamaktadır.)
- 👉 *Due to the increasing number of private cars, air pollution has become a significant concern for many environmentalists.* (Özel araçların sayısının artması nedeniyle, hava kirliliği birçok çevreci için önemli bir sorun haline gelmiştir.)
- 👉 *Owing to the shortage of local workers in the country, Germany is considering easing visa standards for experts in certain fields.* (Ülkedeki yerel işçi eksikliği nedeniyle, Almanya bazı alanlarda uzman olan kişiler için vize standartlarını esnetmeyi düşünüyor.)
- 👉 *According to experts, nose bleeding is mainly caused due to high blood pressure.* (Uzmanlara göre burun kanamaları, genellikle yüksek tansiyon nedeniyle meydana gelir.)
- 👉 *Thanks to the wide vaccination campaigns all over the world, the SARS-Cov-2 virus was eradicated.* (Dünya çapındaki geniş aşılama kampanyaları sayesinde, SARS-Cov-2 virüsü yok edilmiştir.)

Sonuç Bildiren Bağlaçlar

Sebebi bildiren bağlaçlar gibi, sonuç bildiren bağlaçlar da sebep-sonuç ilişkisi kurmada kullanılır. Ancak burada önemli bir fark vardır: **Sebebi bağlaçları sağ tarafında sebep belirten cümleyi alırken, sonuç bağlaçları ise sağ tarafında sonucu belirten bir cümle alır.**

SEBEP cümlesi + SO + SONUÇ cümlesi

Şimdi sonuç bildiren bağlaçları inceleyelim:

- 👉 **So / Thus / Hence / Therefore / As a result / As a consequence / Consequently / That’s why / Accordingly + SVO**

Bu bağlaçlar, kendilerinden sonra tam bir cümle alır ve genellikle Türkçeye “bu yüzden, sonuç olarak” veya “bundan dolayı” şeklinde çevrilebilir.

Örnek cümleler:

- ★ *Mayan people believed in life after death; that's why they buried their dead with food, tools, and clothing.* (Mayalar ölümden sonra yaşama inanıyordu, bu yüzden ölülerini yiyecek, alet ve giysilerle gömüyorlardı.)
- ★ *While trekking, the roads people walk on are generally rather rough, so people generally advise wearing comfortable shoes.* (Doğa yürüyüşlerinde yollar genellikle engebelidir, bu yüzden insanlar rahat ayakkabılar giymeyi önerir.)
- ★ *It is located close to an area where fish is abundant; therefore, the city's main source of income comes from this industry.* (Balıkların bol olduğu bir bölgeye yakın bulunduğundan, şehrin ana gelir kaynağı bu sektördendir.)
- ★ *The student did not bring any materials to the classroom; consequently, the teacher dismissed her from the class.* (Öğrenci sınıfa hiçbir malzeme getirmedi, bu yüzden öğretmen onu dersten çıkardı.)
- ★ *Getting a visa to the United States is extremely costly; hence, many countries charge high prices to US citizens for their visas.* (ABD vizesi almak oldukça maliyetlidir, bu yüzden birçok ülke ABD vatandaşlarına yüksek ücretler uygulamaktadır.)
- ★ *A language is in a state of constant change; accordingly, it can be assumed that some rules also change over time.* (Bir dil sürekli değişim halindedir, dolayısıyla bazı kuralların da zamanla değişeceği varsayılabilir.)

Önemli Notlar:

- “Thus” bağlacı, kendisinden sonra V-ing alarak da kullanılabilir.
- *There was a terrorist attack on one of the most crowded shopping malls yesterday; thus, killing countless people.* (Dün en kalabalık alışveriş merkezlerinden birine terör saldırısı düzenlendi ve bu yüzden çok sayıda insan hayatını kaybetti.)
- “Therefore” bağlacı, esnek bir yapıya sahiptir ve cümlenin başında, ortasında veya sonunda kullanılabilir.
- *I really enjoyed watching the movie “Star Wars: Han Solo”. Therefore, I can watch it again.*
- *I really enjoyed watching the movie “Star Wars: Han Solo”; therefore, I can watch it again.*
- *I really enjoyed watching the movie “Star Wars: Han Solo”. I, therefore, can watch it again.*
- *I really enjoyed watching the movie “Star Wars: Han Solo”. I can watch it again, therefore.*

3 Zıtlık Belirten Bağlaçlar

1 But / Yet / However / Nevertheless / Nonetheless / Even so / Still / Notwithstanding / All the same + SVO

Bu bağlaçlar, “ama, fakat, lakin” gibi anlamlar taşır ve her zaman tam bir cümle ile kullanılır. Türkçede olduğu gibi, bu bağlaçlar cümle başında kullanılmaz; çünkü önceki cümlede verilen bilgiye zıt bir durumu belirtmek için bağlayıcı görevi görürler.

Kullanım Şeması:

✓ +++++ ; BUT, -----

✓ ----- ; BUT , +++++

Örnek Cümleler:

- *Almost everybody believed that our team would win the tournament; but, they couldn't win even a single match.*
(Hemen hemen herkes takımımızın turnuvayı kazanacağını düşündü; ancak, tek bir maç bile kazanamadılar.)
- *Caffeine has been known to increase blood sugar levels in the short term; yet, its long-term effects are still unknown.*
(Kafeinin kısa vadede kan şekeri seviyelerini artırdığı bilinir; ancak, uzun vadeli etkileri hâlâ bilinmemektedir.)
- *It is normal for people to oppose government policies; however, what is not normal is that they oppose them without even investigating these policies.*
(İnsanların hükümet politikalarına karşı çıkması normaldir; ancak, bu politikaları araştırmadan doğrudan karşı çıkmaları normal değildir.)
- *Salt is one of the fundamental necessities for life; nevertheless, many of us go through life unaware of this fact.*
(Tuz, yaşam için temel gereksinimlerden biridir; buna rağmen, çoğumuz bu gerçeğin farkında olmadan yaşarız.)
- *Winston Churchill is famous for being the Prime Minister of the UK; even so, almost nobody knows that he was also a famous businessman.*
(Winston Churchill, Birleşik Krallık başbakanı olarak ünlüdür; ancak, çok az kişi onun aynı zamanda ünlü bir iş adamı olduğunu bilir.)

② Though / Although / Even though / Much as + SVO

Bu bağlaçlar, “–e rağmen” anlamına gelir ve genellikle **beklenmedik bir sonucu** ifade etmek için kullanılır. Eğer cümlelerin başında yer alırlarsa, “Her ne kadar ... olsa da” şeklinde çevrilebilirler.



DİKKAT

➤ Much as bağlacı, zıtlık bildirirken kullanılır. Ancak, inasmuch as bağlacı sebep bildirirken kullanılır. Bu iki bağlaç sıkça karıştırılmaktadır.

Örnek Cümleler:

- ✓ *Although a degree from a good university is the means to a better job, education still does not guarantee success in the business world.*
(İyi bir üniversite diploması daha iyi bir işe giden yol olsa da, eğitim iş dünyasında başarıyı garanti etmez.)
- ✓ *Though the officials recommended the residents leave their homes, my grandmother decided to stay during the earthquake.*
(Yetkililer sakinlere evlerini terk etmelerini önerdi; ancak, büyükannem deprem sırasında evinde kalmaya karar verdi.)
- ✓ *Even though people claim that the Olympic Games were first held in 776 BC, their history dates back to a much earlier period.*
(İnsanlar Olimpiyat Oyunları’nın M.Ö. 776’da yapıldığını iddia etse de, tarihi çok daha eski bir döneme dayanmaktadır.)
- ✓ *Much as birds are practically the same in terms of body structure, they differ enormously in terms of color, size, and shape.*
(Kuşlar vücut yapısı açısından büyük ölçüde benzer olsa da, renk, boyut ve şekil açısından önemli ölçüde farklılık gösterirler.)
- ✓ *Although the moon is the first planetary object to be explored by humans, many things about it remain unknown.*
(Ay, insanlar tarafından keşfedilen ilk gök cismi olmasına rağmen, hakkında hâlâ bilinmeyen birçok şey vardır.)



DİKKAT

➤ Though bağlacı esnek bir yapıya sahiptir. Cümlelerin başında, ortasında veya sonunda kullanılabilir. Ayrıca, tam cümle almak zorunda değildir.

Örnekler:

- Though difficult, it is not impossible to answer all the questions in the YDT correctly.*
(Zor olsa da, YDT’deki tüm soruları doğru yanıtlamak imkânsız değildir.)
- It is not impossible to answer all the questions in the YDT correctly; it is difficult, though.*
(YDT’deki tüm soruları doğru yanıtlamak imkânsız değildir; ancak, zordur.)
- Merve, though quite good at acting, does not want to pursue a career in the acting industry.*
(Merve, oyunculukta oldukça iyi olmasına rağmen, bu sektörde kariyer yapmak istemiyor.)

④ Conversely / On the other hand / In contrast / By contrast + SVO

Bu grup, iki durum arasındaki **keskin bir zıtlığı** ifade etmek için kullanılır. Aşağıdaki bağlaçlar bu amaçla kullanılır:

- **Conversely**
- **On the other hand**
- **In contrast**
- **By contrast**



Türkçe Karşılıkları:

- Öte yandan
- Oysa ki

Örnek

- ✓ *Istanbul is suffering from high air pollution; on the other hand, Ankara has very clean air.*
(İstanbul yüksek hava kirliliğinden muzdarip; öte yandan, Ankara’nın havası oldukça temizdir.)
- ✓ *Janet is a very generous woman. Conversely, her brother is the meanest person I have ever known.*
(Janet çok cömert bir kadındır. Oysa ki, erkek kardeşi tanıdığım en cimri insandır.)

- ✓ *Paris is extremely expensive; in contrast, Antalya is very cheap.*
(Paris aşırı derecede pahalıdır; oysa ki, Antalya çok ucuzdur.)
- ✓ *Traffic usually runs on the right side of the road in most countries; by contrast, in a small number of countries such as Cyprus and England, it runs on the left.*
(Çoğu ülkede trafik yolun sağ tarafından akar; oysa ki, Kıbrıs ve İngiltere gibi az sayıda ülkede sol taraftan akar.)

5 Despite / In spite of + Noun / V-ing

Bu grup, **kendilerinden sonra tam cümle değil, isim ya da isim tamlaması** alan zıtlık bağlaçlarından oluşur:

- **Despite**
- **In spite of**
- ✓ **Türkçe Karşılıkları:**
- ✓ **-e rağmen**



DİKKAT

➤ Bu bağlaçların **though, although, even though** gibi cümle alan bağlaçlardan farkı, **kendilerinden sonra isim veya isim tamlaması istemeleridir.**

Örnek Cümleler:

- ✓ *Despite the immense area it covers, China still uses a single time zone.*
(Kapladığı muazzam alana rağmen, Çin hâlâ tek bir saat dilimi kullanmaktadır.)
- ✓ *In spite of its ancient culture, Ashkabad is now one of the most modern capitals of Central Asia.*
(Kadim kültürüne rağmen, Aşkabat şu anda Orta Asya'nın en modern başkentlerinden biridir.)
- ✓ *Despite the continuous warnings of the health authorities, many people continue smoking.*
(Sağlık otoritelerinin sürekli uyarılarına rağmen, birçok insan sigara içmeye devam ediyor.)
- ✓ *In spite of the huge money spent by the US on their defense systems, these systems have not been used even a single time.*
(ABD'nin savunma sistemlerine harcadığı büyük paralara rağmen, bu sistemler tek bir kez bile kullanılmamıştır.)



UNUTMA

- Despite ve in spite of ardından bir fiil kullanmak istiyorsak, fiilin -ing (V-ing) hali kullanılır:
- Despite working very hard, he failed the exam. (Çok çalışmasına rağmen sınavı geçemedi.)
- In spite of being rich, he lives a modest life. (Zengin olmasına rağmen mütevazı bir hayat yaşıyor.)

6 While / Where + SVO

Bu grup, **iki durumu tamamen karşılaştırarak zıtlık oluşturan** bağlaçlardan oluşur:

While

Whereas

📌 **Türkçe Karşılıkları:**

- ✓ **iken**
- ✓ **oysa**
- ✓ **halbuki**

Örnek Cümleler:

- ✓ *While people in some parts of the world are suffering from hunger, others are wasting their food.*
(Dünyanın bazı bölgelerinde insanlar açlıktan muzdaripken, diğerleri yiyeceklerini israf ediyor.)
- ✓ *Whereas tennis is an extremely expensive activity, chess is relatively cheap.*
(Tenis son derece pahalı bir aktiviteyken, satranç nispeten ucuzdur.)
- ✓ *While most of the production is exported in developing countries, they are generally used domestically in developed ones.*
(Gelişmekte olan ülkelerde üretimin çoğu ihraç edilirken, gelişmiş ülkelerde genellikle yurt içinde tüketilmektedir.)
- ✓ *While developing countries are trying their best to curb CO₂ emissions, developed countries haven't taken any precautions against global warming yet.*
(Gelişmekte olan ülkeler CO₂ emisyonlarını azaltmak için ellerinden geleni yaparken, gelişmiş ülkeler henüz küresel ısınmaya karşı herhangi bir önlem almamıştır.)
- ✓ *Whereas Emre is a pretty polite person, his sister is the rudest person I have ever encountered.*
(Emre oldukça kibar bir insan iken, kız kardeşi tanıdığım en kaba insandır.)

Ekleme Yapan / Aynı Fikri Devam Ettiren Bağlaçlar

Konuşma veya yazı sırasında **önceden bahsedilen bir konuya ek olarak yeni bir bilgi eklemek** istediğimizde kullanılan bağlaçlar ikiye ayrılır:

- ✓ 1- İsim Alan Ekleme Bağlaçları
- ✓ 2- Cümle Alan Ekleme Bağlaçları

1 In addition / Besides / Moreover / Furthermore / Also / Further / What's more + SVO

İngilizcede bulunan *in addition, besides, moreover, furthermore, also, further* ve *what's more* gibi bağlaçlar, benzer bir düşüncüyü genişletmek veya devam ettirmek için kullanılır ve kendilerinden sonra mutlaka tam cümle gelir. Bu bağlaçların Türkçe karşılıkları “dahası” ya da “buna ek olarak” şeklinde çevrilebilir.

İşte bu bağlaçlarla ilgili örnekler:

- The nightlife in this city is awful; in addition, the crime rates are alarmingly high.
- I teach English at a private institution; furthermore, I also offer private tutoring sessions.
- The author received a lifetime achievement award; moreover, he has written several best-selling books.
- The solution to the problem was highly creative; what's more, it proved to be financially viable.
- The lecturer clarified some difficult terms effectively; furthermore, he expertly responded to all the questions asked at the end.
- Antalya boasts many rare historical landmarks; additionally, it is home to one of the country's most stunning beaches.

2 In addition to / Besides / As well as / Apart from / Except for + Noun V-ing

Ekleme yapan bağlaçlarımızdan isim alan grubuna ait olanlar şunlardır: *in addition to, besides, as well as, apart from* ve *except for*. Bu yapılar Türkçeye “-e ek olarak” ya da “-in dışında” şeklinde çevrilebilir.

İşte bu bağlaçlarla ilgili örnek cümleler:

- In addition to being fluent in three different languages, Ayşe is also an expert in computer science.
- The new COVID-19 vaccine is regarded as ineffective due to concerns about its safety as well as its steep price.
- Apart from being high in vitamins and minerals, soybeans are also a great source of protein, carbohydrates, and fats.
- Besides having an Olympic-sized swimming pool, this resort features a full-size tennis court as well.

3 Benzerlik / Paralellik Belirten Bağlaçlar

İkili bağlaçlar olarak karşımıza çıkan benzerlik bağlaçları, iki farklı seçenekten hangisini ya da hangilerini seçeceğimizi belirten bağlaçlardır. Bu bağlaçlar YDT'de sıklıkla karşımıza çıkmaktadır, bu nedenle bilmemiz gereken bağlaçlar arasında yer alır. İşte bu bağlaçlar ve kullanım örnekleri:

❶ not only ... but also ...

Türkçeye “sadece o değil, aynı zamanda da bu” şeklinde çevrilebilecek olan *not only ... but also ...* yapısı, her iki seçeneği de tercih ettiğimiz durumlarda kullanılır.

Örnek cümleler:

- She is not only intelligent but also highly dedicated to her work.
- The company focuses not only on profitability but also on environmental responsibility.
- The new medication has been found to be effective not only in alleviating symptoms but also in improving overall health.
- The company owes its success not only to its innovative products but also to its exceptional customer service.



DİKKAT

Eğer not only ifadesi tam cümle alacaksa, cümle devrik olur:

Not only do my children enjoy sandwiches, but they also love hamburgers.

Alternatif Yapılar:

Not only ... but ...

Simply ... but also ... / too / as well

Merely / Solely / Just ... but also ...

❷ both ... and ...

Türkçeye “hem ... hem de ...” şeklinde çevrilebilecek *both ... and ...* bağlacı, iki seçeneği de tercih ettiğimiz durumlarda kullanılır.

Örnek cümleler:

- This company focuses both on customer satisfaction and product innovation.
- The holiday destination offers both breathtaking natural views and rich cultural experiences.
- The negotiation process demands both a diplomatic approach and a thorough understanding of strategic goals.
- The company's sustainability efforts include both environmental protection initiatives and social welfare projects.

❸ either ... or ...

Türkçeye “ya ... ya da ...” şeklinde çevrilebilecek *either ... or ...* bağlacı, iki seçenekten birini seçeceğimiz durumlarda kullanılır.

Örnek cümleler:

- You can either attend the party tonight or stay home and relax.
- We can either take the bus or walk to the museum, it's up to you!
- As a manager, you can either delegate tasks to your team or micromanage every aspect of the project, but finding a balance is crucial.
- To tackle climate change, policymakers must either enforce stricter carbon emission laws or heavily invest in renewable energy.



DİKKAT

Either ... nor ... bağlacı olumsuz cümlede kullanıldığında, Türkçeye “ne ... ne de ...” şeklinde çevrilir:

When advanced farming practices began nearly a decade ago, no one was doing things right either for the fields or for the long-term sustainability of the industry.

④ neither ... nor ...

Türkçeye “ne ... ne de ...” şeklinde çevrilebilecek **neither ... nor ... bağlacı**, iki seçeneğin hiçbirini tercih etmediğimiz durumlarda kullanılır.

Örnek cümleler:

- I am neither a morning person nor a night owl.
- The book is neither fiction nor nonfiction; it's a biography.
- When we went out with her to eat, neither the cafeteria nor the restaurant was open.
- Neither Tom nor Ahmet enjoys playing football. I wouldn't ask them.
- In the World Cup tournament two years ago, neither Germany nor Italy reached the quarter-finals.

⑤ not ... but ...

Türkçeye “birinciye değil, ikinciye tercih ederim” şeklinde çevrilebilecek **not ... but ... bağlacı**, iki seçenekten ikinciye tercih ettiğimiz durumlarda kullanılır.

Örnek cümleler:

- It is not the sense of sight but the sense of hearing that triggers fear.
- I will go talk to my daughter's school not today but tomorrow.
- I strongly believe that the secret to happiness lies not in money but in mutual respect and love.
- A man's true character is revealed not when he has nothing but when he has everything.

Özet Tablosu:

Bağlaç	Türkçe Anlamı	Kullanım Örnekleri
<i>not only ... but also</i>	Sadece o değil, aynı zamanda da bu	She is not only intelligent but also hardworking.
<i>both ... and</i>	Hem ... hem de ...	This company focuses both on customer satisfaction and product innovation.
<i>either ... or</i>	Ya ... ya da ...	You can either go to the party or stay home.
<i>neither ... nor</i>	Ne ... ne de ...	I am neither a morning person nor a night owl.
<i>not ... but ...</i>	Birinciye değil, ikinciye tercih ederim	It's not the sense of sight but the sense of hearing that triggers fear.

④ Amaç Belirten Bağlaçlar

İngilizcede amaç bağlaçları, amaç ifade eden ve belirli bir amaca ulaşmak için kullanılan yapılar olarak iki ana grupta incelenebilir. Bu bağlaçlar, hem fiil hem de cümle yapılarıyla çeşitli şekillerde karşımıza çıkmaktadır.

İşte bu bağlaçların kullanımları:

① to / in order to / so as to + V0

Bu bağlaçlar, Türkçeye “-mek, -mak için” şeklinde çevrilebilir. Devamında fiilin yalın hali gelir.

Örnek cümleler:

- You should always compare the prices of various websites **so as to** ensure you get the best deal possible.
- From the perspective of behaviorism, people must use punishment **in order to** stop any unwanted behavior.
- Athletes need a balanced diet **in order to** provide energy for their training sessions.
- **In order not to** get stuck in their own webs, spiders usually cover their bodies with special oils.

② in order that / so that + SVO

Bu bağlaçlar, Türkçeye “-sın diye” ya da “-mesi amacıyla” şeklinde çevrilebilir. Bu bağlaçlardan sonra tam cümle gelir ve genellikle “can,” “could,” “will,” “would” gibi modallar kullanılır.

Örnek cümleler:

- Strict regulations on farming should be imposed **so that** the water scarcity **can** be solved.
- I gave the mechanic some money in advance **so that** he **does not** delay the work.
- Sustainable cities aim to restrict the use of natural resources **so that** people **can** survive in the future.
- We decided to share sponsored Ads on Instagram **in order that** we **can** reach a larger audience across the country.

“As” Bağlacının Farklı Kullanımları:

İngilizcede “as” bağlacının farklı anlamlarda kullanımları vardır. Bu bağlaç, çok yaygın bir şekilde çeşitli bağlamlarda karşımıza çıkar. Aşağıda “as” bağlacının en yaygın 5 kullanımını inceleyelim:

① Sebep Bağlacı Olarak “As”

As, Türkçeye “çünkü, -dığı için” şeklinde çevrilebilir ve sebep-sonuç ilişkisi kurar. Bunun eş anlamlıları *since, because, now that, given that* gibi ifadeler de vardır.

Örnek cümleler:

Aesop mainly wrote fables **as** he wanted to teach children moral values.

As we have been together for the last 5 years, we are thinking about getting married soon.

According to the Chairman of the Panel, the report was expected to be issued by the end of March 2005, **as** parties requested additional time for preparing their proofs.

② Zaman Bağlacı Olarak “As”

As bağlacı, zaman ilişkisi kurar ve Türkçeye “-iken” olarak çevrilebilir. Bunun eş anlamlısı **while** bağlacıdır.

Örnek cümleler:

As I was hanging out at a café with my friends, I ran into your ex-girlfriend.

As you are writing your CV, please be sure that you add only relevant details about your job.

As he was working on his latest project, the telephone rang and interrupted him.

Just as ifadesi de burada “tam ... iken” anlamına gelir ve daha vurgu yapar.

Örnek cümleler:

Just as I was leaving the office, an important client stopped by, so I stayed a little longer.

③ Preposition Olarak “As”

As, bir preposition (edat) olarak da kullanılır ve Türkçeye “olarak” şeklinde çevrilebilir. Preposition olduğu için devamında isim alır.

Örnek cümleler:

As a precaution, we decided to suspend our business relationship with that company until their trial is concluded because of the scandal they are involved.

As currency, Euro is used in all European countries. So, you should have some euros with you before you go there.

Because Earthquakes are common in Japan, they are considered **as** natural and accepted as a part of everyday life.

Italian painter Nicolo dell’ Abate started his artistic training **as** a follower of Dosso Dossi and Parmigianino.

④ Benzerlik Yaratıcı “As”

As, Türkçeye “gibi” şeklinde çevrilebilir. Bu kullanımda “such as” ve “like” gibi ifadelerle benzerlik veya örnekleme yapılır.

Örnek cümleler:

As it is clearly stated in the passage, ----

There are **such good** football teams in Turkey **as** Fenerbahçe, Galatasaray, Beşiktaş, Trabzonspor.

The greatest danger a person faces in a desert is not the lack of water, **as** most people claim, but rather the sunlight.

As you know, I love reading books and I can read them non-stop for days.

Contrary to expectations, **such questions as** public health and environmental concerns seemed not to be addressed in the latest speech of the president.

⑤ Artış / Gelişim / Değişim Belirten “As”

As, devamında artış, azalış, gelişim gibi anlamlar belirten fiillerle kullanıldığında Türkçeye “-dikça, -dikçe” olarak çevrilebilir.

Örnek cümleler:

As you get older, you will understand the value of a good sleep better.

As your tooth decay becomes worse, you will start feeling more pain.

“As” Bağlacının Farklı Kullanım Türleri:

Kullanım Türü	Türkçe Anlamı	Örnekler
Sebebi Bağlacı	Çünkü / -diği için	As we have been together for the last 5 years, we are thinking about getting married.
Zaman Bağlacı	-iken	As I was hanging out with friends, I ran into your ex-girlfriend.
Preposition	Olarak	As a precaution, we decided to suspend our business relationship.
Benzerlik Anlamı	Gibi	There are such good football teams in Turkey as Fenerbahçe, Galatasaray.
Değişim / Artış	-dikça, -dikçe	As you get older, you understand the value of a good sleep.

Diğer Bağlaçlar

The section you’ve provided covers several advanced English grammar topics, focusing on various conjunctions and their uses, with examples and explanations for each one. It also includes a specific focus on conjunction reduction in adverbial clauses, where the subjects of both clauses must be the same for a reduction to occur.

Here’s a summary of the main points covered in this section:

⑧ Other Conjunctions

These conjunctions are less frequently encountered in exams compared to the ones covered earlier, but they are still important.

No sooner ... than / Hardly ... when / Scarcely ... when / Barely ... when

These conjunctions are used to express an immediate action after another. The structure is typically inverted when the conjunction comes at the start of a sentence.

Example: *No sooner had Jane had her hair cut than she regretted doing it.*

Other than / Apart from / Except (for) / All but

These conjunctions express exclusion, meaning “except” or “other than”.

Example: *There might be other intelligent life forms in the universe other than humans.*

As of + time expression

This expression means “starting from” or “since”, and it is followed by a time phrase.

Example: *As of now, I will dedicate my entire existence to the safety of my child.*

As to + noun / V-ing

Similar to “about”, it means “concerning” or “regarding”. It is followed by a noun or a gerund.

Example: *Several theories as to the reasons of Alzheimer’s disease have continued to be debated among researchers.*

As for + noun / V-ing

This phrase is similar to “when it comes to” and means “concerning” or “as for”.

Example: *As for child labour, they show no tolerance.*

In accordance with

It means “in alignment with” or “according to”, and it is used to indicate conformity.

Example: *Science fiction novels are written in accordance with possible technologies.*

As regards / with regard to / in regard to / regarding / concerning

These expressions are used to mean “about” or “concerning”.

Example: *I am writing this e-mail with regard to your latest job application.*

9 Adverbial Clause Reduction

When reducing adverbial clauses, the main condition is that the subjects of both clauses must be the same. If they are, the conjunction can be omitted and the sentence shortened.

Examples:

After they used human population genetics, a team of researchers could assess the population history of the Lake Baikal region successfully. Reduction:
After using human population genetics, a team of researchers could assess the population history of the Lake Baikal region successfully.

The rules for reduction depend on the relationship between the tenses and the active/passive nature of the verb. For example:

No time difference / Active verb: Use **V-ing** (e.g., *After using...*)

No time difference / Passive verb: Use **V3 (ed)** or **being V3** (e.g., *Before launched, cosmetic products are tested on animals.*)

Time difference / Active verb: Use **Having V3** (e.g., *Having worked out...*)

Time difference / Passive verb: Use **Having been V3** (e.g., *After having been promoted...*)

Summary

This section covers advanced conjunctions and sentence structures. The focus is on more complex conjunctions that express specific relationships between actions or events and the use of reduction techniques in adverbial clauses to make sentences more concise while retaining their meaning. It is important to understand when and how these reductions are applicable, especially when the subjects of the two clauses are the same.

Let me know if you’d like further clarification or more examples!

BAĞLAÇLAR ÖZET TABLO		
İşlevi	Yapılar	Özel Notlar
Sebep Bağlaçları	**** As / Since / Because / For *** In that / Now that ** Given that / Inasmuch as * Seeing that / Seeing as / On the grounds that	Kendilerinden sonra TAM CÜMLE isteyen bağlaçlardır.
Sebep Bağlaçları	**** Because of / Due to / Owing to / Thanks to *** As a result of / As a consequence of ** In view of / On account of * On the grounds of	Kendilerinden sonra NOUN ya da Ving isteyen bağlaçlardır.
Sonuç Bağlaçları	**** So / Thus / Hence / Therefore *** As a result / As a consequence ** Consequently / That's why * Accordingly	1) Kendilerinden sonra TAM CÜMLE isteyen bağlaçlardır. 2) Therefore = ESNEK
Zıtlık Bağlaçları	**** But / Yet / However *** Nevertheless / Nonetheless ** Even so / Still * Notwithstanding / All the same	1) Kendilerinden sonra TAM CÜMLE isteyen bağlaçlardır. 2) Soru kökünün başında gelemezler!
Zıtlık Bağlaçları	**** Though / Although / Even though *** Much as	1) Kendilerinden sonra TAM CÜMLE isteyen bağlaçlardır. 2) Though = ESNEK
Zıtlık Bağlaçları	**** On the other hand *** In contrast / By contrast ** Conversely	Kendilerinden sonra TAM CÜMLE isteyen bağlaçlardır.
Zıtlık Bağlaçları	**** Despite / In spite of	Kendilerinden sonra NOUN ya da Ving isteyen bağlaçlardır.
Zıtlık Bağlaçları	**** While / Whereas	Kendilerinden sonra TAM CÜMLE isteyen bağlaçlardır.
Ekleme Bağlaçları	**** In addition / Besides / Moreover / Also *** Furthermore / Further ** What's more	Kendilerinden sonra TAM CÜMLE isteyen bağlaçlardır.
Ekleme Bağlaçları	**** In addition to / Besides *** As well as / Apart From ** Along with	Kendilerinden sonra NOUN ya da Ving isteyen bağlaçlardır.
Parallellik Bağlaçları	**** Not only ... but also ... (sadece o değil aynı zamanda bu) **** Both ... and ... (hem o hem de o) **** Either ... or ... (ya o ya da o) **** Neither ... nor ... (ne o ne de o) **** Not ... but ... (1. Değil 2.)	1) Not only ... but also ... ifadesindeki also silinebilir (silinirse cümle sonuna "too" ya da "as well" gelebilir.) 2) Not only ... but also ... ifadesindeki only yerine "sadece" anlamına gelen herhangi bir zarf getirilebilir (merely, solely, purely... vb.) 3) Either ... or ... ifadesi olumsuz cümlede gelirse çevirisini "ne o ... ne de o..." şeklinde yaparız!
Amaç Bağlaçları	**** To / In order to / So as to	Kendilerinden sonra VO isteyen bağlaçlardır.
Amaç Bağlaçları	**** In order that / So that	Kendilerinden sonra TAM CÜMLE isteyen bağlaçlardır.

1. Mosquitoes tend to bite their victims primarily at night, ---- people can use insecticide-treated nets over their beds while sleeping.
- A) because
B) so
C) in that
D) in order to
E) as a result of
2. A friend of mine has agreed to lend me the money I need, ---- I can pay it back within a year.
- A) in case
B) in spite of
C) thanks to
D) provided that
E) in case of
3. The genetic theory suggests that individuals are naturally right or left-handed ---- hereditary traits passed down from their parents.
- A) because of
B) though
C) unless
D) since
E) in order to
4. The contributions you make to the company do not ensure anything, ---- in terms of job security nor in terms of career advancement.
- A) neither
B) not only
C) whether
D) either
E) both
5. Toothed whales are distinct from all other mammals ---- they possess only a single nostril rather than two.
- A) so that
B) whereas
C) in that
D) with the aim of
E) as a result of
6. Cartoons and comic strips are ---- an artistic expression of cultural beliefs and a medium for social satire.
- A) neither
B) not only
C) scarcely
D) both
E) either
7. ---- I have been using this new software for more than a month, I can confidently say it is more efficient than the previous one.
- A) On account of
B) But for
C) Now that
D) matter
E) Apart from
8. Due to ---- low supply ---- rising property costs, Maryland is now one of the least affordable states in the U.S.
- A) neither / or
B) hardly / when
C) either / nor
D) no sooner / than
E) both / and

9. The pancreas generates insulin, which enables glucose to enter cells ---- it can be utilized for energy.

- A) in view of
- B) so as to
- C) in order that
- D) much as
- E) regardless of

10. Vitamins differ from each other ---- their chemical structures are distinct, and each has a unique role in the body.

- A) in spite of
- B) however
- C) owing to
- D) whereas
- E) in that

11. The doctor speculated that my health issue was caused by ---- my poor diet or excessive workload.

- A) not only
- B) both
- C) no sooner
- D) either
- E) whether

12. We installed a fire extinguisher next to the kitchen ---- a fire ever breaks out.

- A) as soon as
- B) unless
- C) in case
- D) so that
- E) on condition that

13. When navigating a forest, you must keep track of your direction; ----, you could end up walking in circles and returning to your starting point.

- A) so as to
- B) in the event of
- C) hence
- D) otherwise
- E) furthermore

14. The U.S. prohibited the use of certain chemicals in 1972 ---- their uncertain impact on human health.

- A) on purpose that
- B) on account of
- C) no matter
- D) much as
- E) whereas

15. Lincoln's leadership during the Civil War is particularly impressive ---- his lack of formal military training.

- A) with the aim of
- B) in view of
- C) even though
- D) since
- E) as long as

16. The newly appointed officials, ---- their attempts to gain the support of the local community, were largely unpopular, and their policies faced significant opposition.

- A) now that
- B) as a result of
- C) however
- D) thus
- E) in spite of

17. Speech recognition technology is beneficial ---- for individuals unfamiliar with computers and for workers with disabilities.

- A) neither
- B) not only
- C) both
- D) whether
- E) either

19. ---- camels require access to freshwater, they do not need large quantities of it on a regular basis.

- A) Much as
- B) Despite
- C) Regardless of
- D) So
- E) As a result of

18. ---- his underwhelming performance this year, I still consider him to be the most competent person in the department.

- A) Thanks to
- B) Despite
- C) As if
- D) For
- E) Even though

20. ---- many local students ---- several students from neighboring cities attended Bill Gates' lecture at Jiaotong University.

- A) Neither / or
- B) Not only / but also
- C) Hardly / than
- D) Such / that
- E) Either / and

Noun Clauses

Unit 1

10

Noun Clauses

Noun Clause Nedir? Neden Kullanılır?

Türkçeye “isim cümlecikleri” olarak çevrilebilen noun clause yapıları, cümlede isim gibi işlev gören cümleciklerdir. Bu yapılar, cümlede özne ya da nesne gibi isimsel görevler üstlenir.

Örnek olarak:

- **I don't know the thief.**
- **S (Özne) - V (Fiil) - O (Nesne)**

Bu cümlede, “I” özne olarak yer alırken, fiilimiz “don't know” olarak kullanılmıştır. Türkçede fiile sorduğumuz “Neyi? Kimi? Neye? Kime?” soruları nesneyi bulmamıza yardımcı olur. Bu cümlede ise “the thief” ifadesi nesne olarak karşımıza çıkar.

Şimdi, aynı yapıyı bir noun clause (isim cümlecigi) ile kullanalım:

- **I don't know whether he will win the race or not.**
- **S (Özne) - V (Fiil) - O (Nesne)**

Buradaki “whether he will win the race or not” ifadesi, bir noun clause olup, “ben neyi bilmiyorum?” sorusunun cevabı olarak nesne işlevi görmektedir. Yani, tam bir cümle “whether he will win the race or not” ifadesiyle noun clause yapısı oluşturulmuş ve bu cümlecik nesne olarak kullanılmıştır.

Benzer şekilde:

- **I don't know Ayşe's address.** (Noun)
- **I don't know where Ayşe lives.** (Noun Clause)

Burada “**Ayşe's address**” bir isim olarak işlev görürken, “where Ayşe lives” ifadesi ise noun clause yapısında kullanılmıştır.

Noun clause'lar, genellikle üç farklı yapıda karşımıza çıkar:

1. **Kararlı Durum Bağlaçları:** “That / The fact that” ile yapılan isim cümlecikleri
2. **Kararsız Durum Bağlaçları:** “Whether ... or not / if ... or not” ile yapılan isim cümlecikleri
3. **Soru Kelimeleriyle Yapılan İsim Cümlecikleri:** “Who, What, Where, Why, How” gibi soru kelimeleriyle yapılan yapılar

Şimdi her bir noun clause türünü tek tek inceleyelim:

Kararlı durum bağlaçları ile yapılan isim cümlecikleri

Noun clause'larda kullanılan **kararlı durum bağlaçları**, “that” ve “the fact that” ifadeleridir. Bu bağlaçlar, cümlelerin başına getirildiğinde, tam bir cümleyi isim cümlecğine dönüştürür.

Örnek:

SVO: Merve will win her tennis match today.

Noun Clause: It is certain that Merve will win her tennis match today.

Bu örnekte, “Merve will win her tennis match today” cümlesi, “that” bağlacı eklenerek bir noun clause haline gelmiş ve cümlede nesne olarak kullanılmıştır.



DİKKAT

Eğer “that” ya da “the fact that” ile yapılan isim cümlecikleri cümlede nesne görevindeyse, bu ifadeler cümleden çıkarılabilir. Yani, yukarıdaki örneği şu şekilde de kullanabiliriz:

Noun Clause: It is certain that Merve will win her tennis match today. Bunu şu şekilde de ifade edebiliriz:

It is certain Merve will win her tennis match today.

Diğer örnekler:

SVO: The candidate cannot win the election.

Noun Clause: Everybody believes (the fact that) the candidate cannot win the election.

SVO: She will be very successful in business life.

Noun Clause: It is certain (that) she will be very successful in business life.

SVO: He stole the money.

Noun Clause: Everybody believes (that) he stole the money.

SVO: Ayşe ran away from the country two months ago.

Noun Clause: People say (that) Ayşe ran away from the country two months ago.

SVO: He doesn't like rock music.

Noun Clause: That he doesn't like rock music is obvious.



DİKKAT

"That" ve "the fact that" ifadeleri, özellikle cümlelerin başında kullanıldığında oldukça resmidir. Bunun yerine, daha yaygın bir yapı, cümleye "it" (boş özne) ile başlayıp, ardından "that" ile noun clause eklemektir.

Örnek:

That he doesn't like rock music is obvious.

It is obvious that he doesn't like rock music.

That / The fact that she will be very successful in business life is certain.

It is certain (that) she will be very successful in business life.



DİKKAT

"that" ve "the fact that" ifadeleri, bazı isimlerden, fiillerden ve sıfatlardan sonra yaygın olarak kullanılır. Aşağıda bunları inceleyebiliriz:

1. Bazı isimlerden sonra "that" yapısı kullanımı:

Miracle, pity, shame, wonder, relief, fact, belief, theory, impression gibi isimlerden sonra "that" kullanımı yaygındır.

Örnekler:

It is my opinion that you should not forgive him.

It is a common belief that humans originated from Africa.

2. Bazı sıfatlardan sonra "that" yapısı kullanımı:

Özellikle duygu ve tutum ifadeleri ya da "-ing" ve "-ed" ekleriyle türetilmiş sıfatlardan sonra "that" kullanımı yaygındır.

Örnekler:

I am sure that she will graduate from university this summer.

Everybody is shocked to learn that she decided to quit her job.

Noun Clause'larda Fiil Kullanımı ve Bağlaçlar

- Bazı fiillerden sonra "that" yapısı kullanımı:

Belli başlı fiillerden sonra "that" yapısı gelir ve bu yapı cümlede nesne görevinde kullanılır. İşte birkaç örnek:

Our professor explained that the war broke out in 1923.

I will prove that I will love you no matter what!

Bu tür fiillerin yanına genellikle **"that"** bağlacı gelir. Ancak bazı fiillerin yanında, **"wh"** ifadeleri bulunabilir. Bunun nedeni, bu fiillerin hem **kararlı durum bağlaçları** olan **"that"** ve **"the fact that"** ile, hem de **kararsız durum bağlaçları** olan **soru kelimeleri** ve **"whether ... or not / if ... or not"** ile kullanılabilmesidir.

**DİKKAT**

Bu tarz bir listeyi ezberlemek yerine, “that” yapılarının genellikle netlik belirten cümlelerde kullanıldığını anlamak çok daha faydalıdır. Eğer bir noun clause sorusunda cümlede genel olarak bir netlik anlamı varsa, doğru cevap kararlı durum bağlaçları (that / the fact that) olabilir.

Örnekler:

I know that he will come to the party. → Doğru Kullanım

I want to know that he will come to the party. → Yanlış Kullanım

İlk cümlede “**Onun partiye geleceğini biliyorum.**” ifadesi, netlik taşıyan bir anlam içerdiği için “**that**” doğru şekilde kullanılmıştır. İkinci cümlede ise “**Onun partiye geleceğini bilmek istiyorum**” ifadesi, netlik içermediğinden **kararsız durum bağlaçları**yla kullanılması gereklidir. Yani, “**Onun partiye gelip gelmeyeceğini bilmek istiyorum**” ya da “**Onun partiye ne zaman geleceğini bilmek istiyorum**” daha mantıklı bir ifade olur.

Fiillerin Sonrasında “That” Kullanımına Dikkat:

Bazı fiiller, kendilerinden sonra “**that**” yapısını almazlar, çünkü **netlik** anlamı taşımazlar. Örneğin: **ask, question, wonder, want to know, want to learn** gibi fiiller bu tür fiillere örnek gösterilebilir.

**DİKKAT**

“**That**” ve “**the fact that**” yapıları genellikle preposition (edat) öncesinde kullanıldığında, “**the fact that**” ifadesi zorunlu hale gelir. Bu durumda “**that**” kullanılamaz.

She was insistent on the fact that he cheated in the exam. Bu cümlede “**on**” edatının varlığı nedeniyle “**the fact that**” kullanılmak zorundadır.

3. Kararsız Durum Bağlaçları (Whether ... or not / If ... or not) ile Yapılan İsim Cümlecikleri:

Yardımcı fiil ile çekimlenmiş, yani başında soru cümlesi bulunmayan, **yes / no question** olarak adlandırılan cümleleri **noun clause** hâline getirmek için genellikle “**whether ... or not**” ya da “**if ... or not**” yapıları kullanılır. Bu yapılar Türkçeye, “**...ıp ...ıpmadığı**” şeklinde çevrilebilir. Bu yapıları kullanırken, soru cümlesindeki ifadeyi düz cümle hâline çevirerek kullanmamız gerekir.

Örnekler:

Soru Cümlesi: Is she beautiful? **Noun Clause:** I want to learn whether she is beautiful or not.

Soru Cümlesi: Is Ahmet here? **Noun Clause:** Please tell me whether Ahmet is here or not.

“**Whether ... or not**” ve “**If ... or not**” Yapılarının Farkı:

“**Whether or not**” ifadesi “**whether**” hemen sonrasında gelirken, “**if or not**” kullanımı doğru değildir.

“**If**” ve “**whether**” çoğu durumda birbirinin yerine kullanılabilir, ancak preposition (edat) öncesinde “**whether**” kullanılması gerekir.

Kullanım Örnekleri:

Please tell me whether Ahmet is here. → DOĞRU KULLANIM

Please tell me if Ahmet is here. → DOĞRU KULLANIM

Please tell me whether Ahmet is here or not. → DOĞRU KULLANIM

Please tell me if Ahmet is here or not. → DOĞRU KULLANIM

Please tell me whether or not Ahmet is here. → DOĞRU KULLANIM

Please tell me if or not Ahmet is here. → HATALI KULLANIM

Preposition'dan Sonra "If" Kullanılamaz:

I am curious about whether Ahmet is here or not. → DOĞRU KULLANIM

I am curious about if Ahmet is here or not. → HATALI KULLANIM

Özne Durumunda "Whether" Kullanımı:

Whether Ahmet is here or not is unknown. → DOĞRU KULLANIM

If Ahmet is here or not is unknown. → HATALI KULLANIM

4. Wh- Soru Kelimeleri ile Yapılan Noun Cümlecikleri:

İngilizcede noun clause oluşturmanın bir diğer yolu, **wh- soru kelimeleri** kullanmaktır. Bu kullarımdaki soru kelimeleri, anlamlarını korur ve cümledeki dizilimleri düz cümle formatında olur.

Örnek:

Soru: Why is he ignoring me? **Noun Clause:** I don't know why he is ignoring me.

Diğer Örnekler:

Soru: When will Merve come back? **Noun Clause:** When Merve will come back is uncertain.

Soru: Why are you always against my opinions? **Noun Clause:** I wanted to know why you are always against my opinions.

Soru: How will she react to the news? **Noun Clause:** How she will react to the news is unpredictable.

**DİKKAT**

Eğer **soru kelimesi** cümlelerin öznesini (who, what, which) ya da nesnesini (whom, what, which) soruyorsa, eksik olan ifadeyi olduğu gibi bırakabiliriz, çünkü yerini değiştirecek bir özne bulunmaz.

Örnekler:

Soru: Who is responsible for the death of the astronaut? **Noun Clause:** Nobody knows who is responsible for the death of the astronaut.

Soru: What will happen here today? **Noun Clause:** I wanted to learn what will happen here today.

5. Noun Clause'larda Zaman Uyumu:

Noun clause yapılarında da zaman uyumu gerekir. Eğer cümlede iki fiil varsa, ilk fiilin zamanına bağlı olarak ikinci fiilin de uygun zaman diliminde olması gerekir.

Örnek:

I don't know whether he loves me. **PRESENT** → %95

PRESENT / FUTURE PAST → %95

PAST (genellikle geçmiş zamana alınır)

Zaman Uyumu Örnekleri:

Studies have indicated that people over 55 are at greater risk of developing dementia.

Recently, scientists have discovered that sleeping octopuses change the colour of their skin.

Ancient Egyptians believed that their leaders were God-kings.

The prosecutor of the International Criminal Court announced last week that he would launch an official investigation into possible Russian war crimes in Ukraine.

This passage covers several important rules and exceptions regarding noun clauses in English. Below is a breakdown of key points that focus on when time alignment is not required for noun clauses, along with other related concepts:

1. Noun Clauses with Modals:

If a noun clause contains a modal verb (like **should**, **might**, **may**, **would**, etc.), you do not need to change it to reflect the tense of the main verb, even if the main verb is in the past tense.

Example: *The most important idea about the development of science during the last century was that knowledge should be based on rational calculations, not on received wisdom.*

2. Scientific or General Truths in Noun Clauses:

If a noun clause contains a scientific fact or universally accepted truth, it will remain in the present simple tense, regardless of the tense of the main clause.

Example: *Our professor explained to us in our last lecture that gravity changes based on where we are on Earth.*

3. Specific Time Expressions in Noun Clauses:

If the noun clause contains a specific time expression, the tense in the noun clause will follow the time frame dictated by that expression, even if the main clause is in a different tense.

Example: *Recent research has proven that human beings originated in Africa around 5,000 years ago.*

4. Noun Clauses with Time or Conditional Connectors:

If the noun clause is connected by time or conditional conjunctions (like **when**, **if**, **whenever**, etc.), the verb tense in the noun clause will follow the rules for those connectors, rather than the tense of the main verb.

Example: *Up until recently, it wasn't known that the Erzurum plain is home to so many bird species until the birds have been observed via satellite technology.*

5. Noun Clauses Starting with "It":

If a noun clause starts with **it** as a dummy subject, there is no strict requirement for tense alignment.

Example: *It is stated that he smuggled historical artifacts across the border.*

6. Abbreviation in Noun Clauses:

Noun clauses can be shortened if the subject in the main clause and the noun clause are the same. In this case, the structure **to + base verb (V0)** is used for shortening.

Example: *Merve is happy that she is with me. → Merve is happy to be with me.*

7. "Ever" and "No Matter" Structures:

Adding **-ever** to certain question words (who, what, where, etc.) or using **no matter** adds a sense of "any" or "**whoever, wherever**" in noun clauses.

Example: *Whoever has taken the IELTS exam will probably know how difficult it is.*

8. Subjunctive Structures:

If a noun clause follows an expression of necessity, suggestion, or obligation (e.g., **advise**, **require**, **insist**), the verb in the noun clause is typically in its base form (V0), often accompanied by the implicit **should**.

Example: *It is necessary that Ayşe be there on time.*

9. Auxiliary Structures in Short Answers:

Either, **Neither**, **Too**, and **So** are used in auxiliary structures to make short responses, indicating agreement or disagreement with the main clause. These structures often require inversion and the use of auxiliary verbs.

Example: *Ahmet doesn't want his girlfriend to cook the meal. I don't, either.*

By understanding these patterns and exceptions, it becomes easier to navigate noun clauses, particularly in more advanced English contexts such as exams and formal writing.

1. --- a symphony orchestra cannot perform effectively without a string section is well understood by conductors and musicians alike.

A) What B) Which C) If
D) That E) Whose

2. Determining ---- to sound an alert for a potential tsunami remains a major challenge for meteorologists.

A) whom B) that C) if
D) what E) when

3. To determine ---- a satellite is, space agencies need to calculate both ---- it is from Earth and its coordinates in orbit.

A) what / how long B) where / how far
C) that / how much D) whose / how big
E) which / how many

4. Regardless of ---- or not your child takes part in sports, it is essential that they engage in regular physical activity.

A) what B) if C) whether
D) whose E) how

5. If you are wondering ---- you are gaining weight, the answer likely lies in your diet and exercise habits.

A) why B) what C) whom
D) whose E) how

6. After several rounds of questioning, investigators finally determined ---- was responsible for the art gallery heist.

A) whom B) who C) that
D) why E) whose

7. Psychologists emphasize that ---- a person processes trauma is more significant than the nature of the event itself.

A) who B) what C) how
D) whose E) whom

8. It is simple to determine ---- a species migrates during the winter and summer, but identifying individual bird movements is much harder.

A) what B) when C) where
D) whom E) who

9. Each investor should assess their own financial decisions without worrying about ---- financial advice is the best.

A) how many B) whose
C) who D) how long
E) whom

10. Wealthy nations have an obligation to assist poorer countries and must do ---- they can to provide support.

A) however B) whatever
C) whomever D) whichever
E) whoever

11. Many employees in high-rise office buildings were familiar with the fire drill, so they knew ---- to assemble or to ---- to report after evacuating.

- A) what / whose B) when / that
C) where / whom D) that / who
E) which / where

12. ---- causes people to develop deep emotional connections remains one of the most fascinating human mysteries.

- A) Where B) Why C) What
D) That E) When

13. An experienced English teacher understands, or at least should understand, ---- to teach grammar effectively.

- A) what B) that C) whose
D) how E) whom

14. You should never form an opinion about someone based on ---- others say about them.

- A) that B) why C) whom
D) how E) what

15. Back pain is among the most common medical issues, and many patients wonder ---- specialist they should consult.

- A) that B) which C) whom
D) how far E) how many

16. Studying ---- individuals interpret their surroundings is primarily a subject of psychology rather than geography.

- A) whom B) how C) what
D) whose E) which

17. Local news outlets reported the excitement generated by the announcement ---- a new museum would be constructed in the city center.

- A) which B) that C) who
D) what E) whose

18. ---- the Great Wall of China was built without modern machinery remains an enduring mystery in engineering history.

- A) The fact that B) Whether
C) Whose D) If
E) What

19. Only a medical professional should determine ---- to begin, adjust, or discontinue a prescription.

- A) when B) that C) whose
D) whom E) if

20. I don't understand ---- Jack was complaining about since I thought that both the food and the service were excellent at that restaurant.

- A) where B) how C) what
D) which E) why

Quantifiers

10
initial

Quantifiers

İngilizcede azlık ve çokluk belirten miktar ifadelerine *quantifiers* adı verilir. Bu başlık altında pek çok farklı ifade yer aldığından, bu konuyu erken öğrenen öğrenciler için zorlayıcı olabilir. Ancak okuma metinlerinde bu tür ifadelerle aşina olduktan sonra, konu daha kolay hale gelecektir. Bu nedenle, miktar belirteçlerine yönelik çalışmanızı mümkün olduğunca ertelemeden öneririz. Bu konu, *pronouns* konusu ile birlikte, YDT sınavının 13. sorusunda test edilmektedir. Ayrıca, cloze test'lerinde de bu konudan sorularla karşılaşılabilir. En az bir soru görme ihtimaliniz olduğundan, bu konuyu önemseyerek çalışmanızı tavsiye ederiz. Bu konuyu ele alırken, özellikle birkaç noktaya dikkat etmenizi öneriyoruz:

1. Bu ifadenin Türkçe karşılığı nedir?
2. Bu ifadeyi yerine kullanabileceğiniz başka ifadeler nelerdir?
3. Bu ifade sayılabilen isimlerle mi, yoksa sayılamayan isimlerle mi kullanılır?
4. Bu ifade "of" edatıyla birlikte kullanılabilir mi?

Açıklamalarımızda bu ifadeleri önce gruplar halinde, ardından her birini ayrı ayrı ele alarak inceleyeceğiz.

1. PLENTY OF

İngilizcede *plenty of* ifadesi, Türkçeye "çok" olarak çevrilebilir ve hem sayılabilen hem de sayılamayan isimlerle kullanılabilir.

Örnekler:

You don't need to hurry up. We have got plenty of time.
We have already had plenty of tomatoes in the fridge. You needn't have bought these ones.
There are plenty of students in the classroom. You may need to print more handouts.

2. SOME

Some ifadesi, Türkçeye "birkaç, biraz, bazı" olarak çevrilebilir. Olumlu cümlelerde, hem sayılabilen çoğul isimlerle hem de sayılamayan isimlerle kullanılabilir. Sayılabilen çoğul isimlerle kullanıldığında "birkaç" veya "bazı," sayılamayan isimlerle kullanıldığında ise "biraz" anlamına gelir.

Örnekler:

I am planning to make some biscuits today. Can you please buy some milk from the market?
I have just broken the glass. There might be some pieces of it on the floor. Please be careful.
It is so weird that some people are living as if having more money is their only purpose.

3. A LOT / LOTS

A lot ve *lots* ifadeleri, Türkçeye "çok, birçok" olarak çevrilebilir ve hem sayılabilen çoğul isimlerle hem de sayılamayan isimlerle kullanılabilir. İsim alacaklarsa, bu ifadeler "of" edatını gerektirir, ancak tek başlarına da kullanılabilirler.

Örnekler:

Since the last sacrifice holiday, we have been eating a lot of lamb. I want to eat some chicken!
Some people are spending hours gossiping on the phone. I wonder whether they realize that they are wasting a lot of time.
My father used to smoke a lot. But he hasn't been smoking ever since he had a heart attack.

4 ANY

Any ifadesi, olumsuz ve soru cümlelerinde "hiç," olumlu cümlelerde ise "herhangi bir" olarak çevrilebilir. Sayılabilen çoğul ve sayılamayan isimlerle kullanılabilir. Ancak *any* ifadesi, "of" edatıyla kullanıldığında, devamında ekstra bir tanımlayıcı gerekir (my, his, these vb.).

Örnekler:

Since Isparta is a small city, you can take any bus to go to city centre because all of them are going there.
You are so beautiful. You can pick any dress you want, and I am sure you will look stunning in it!
I don't think any of these witnesses can correctly recall the night of the murder.
There isn't any milk in the fridge. I guess I need to go to market to buy some.

4. NO

No ifadesi, olumlu cümlelerde kullanılır ve cümleye olumsuzluk anlamı katar. Hem sayılabilen hem de sayılamayan isimlerle kullanılabilir.

Örnekler:

There is no other option but to accept the deal they offered us.

Since this flight is directly going to Rome, you will have no problem getting there.

It was 3 a.m. in the morning and there was no bus at that hour. So, I took a taxi.

5. MOST

Most ifadesi, Türkçeye “çoğu” veya “pek çok” olarak çevrilebilir ve hem sayılabilen çoğul isimlerle hem de sayılamayan isimlerle kullanılabilir. Eğer “of” edatı ile kullanmak istiyorsak, devamında ekstra bir tanımlayıcı gerekir.

Örnekler:

Most people rebel against their parents during their teenage years.

Most of the teenagers at the party yesterday were below the drinking age.

Most people move to İstanbul in order to find better job opportunities for them.

6. SEVERAL

Several ifadesi, Türkçeye “birkaç, çoğu” veya “pek çok” olarak çevrilebilir ve yalnızca sayılabilen çoğul isimlerle kullanılır. Eğer “of” edatını kullanmak istiyorsak, devamında ekstra bir tanımlayıcı gerekir (his, these, that vb.).

Örnekler:

When the bus collided with the train, several people died instantly.

Because I sent invitations to all my friends, several of them showed up for my wedding.

Since Antalya is extremely crowded at this time of the year, we have had to call several of the hotels to find a place to stay.

7. MANY / MUCH

Many ifadesi, sayılabilen çoğul isimlerle kullanılırken, *much* ifadesi sayılamayan isimlerle kullanılır ve her ikisi de “çok” veya “fazla” anlamına gelir.

Örnekler:

Due to the COVID pandemic that is ravaging the world, many people have become unemployed.

There were many people at the demonstration protesting the government.

Since the food prices are extremely high due to the inflation, many people cannot spend much money on clothes.

Much of the water in this village comes from the nearby river.

8. ENOUGH

Enough ifadesi, Türkçeye “yeterli” olarak çevrilebilir ve hem sayılabilen çoğul isimlerle hem de sayılamayan isimlerle kullanılabilir. Genellikle tek başına kullanılsa da, “of” edatı ile kullanıldığında devamında ekstra bir tanımlayıcı gerekir.

Örnekler:

Although there is enough food in the world for everyone, many people are still starving to death.

If you have enough patience, you can achieve whatever you want.

You can take enough of this money. Please leave the rest so that I can pay the bills.

A few, Few, A little, Little

This explanation provides a detailed comparison of different expressions used to indicate quantity, specifically in terms of “some,” “a few,” “a little,” and various others. These expressions, though they may seem similar, have distinct meanings and usages that can affect the meaning of a sentence. Below is a summary of the key points:

1. A FEW vs. FEW

A Few: Implies a small but sufficient number, emphasizing adequacy.

Example: *A few of the passengers were upset about the delay.*

Few: Implies a small number, but in this case, it highlights insufficiency or a negative connotation.

Example: *Few students attended the meeting, which was disappointing.*

2. A LITTLE vs. LITTLE

A Little: Refers to a small but sufficient amount (used with uncountable nouns).

Example: *I have a little time to spare before the meeting starts.*

Little: Refers to a small amount, but with the sense that it is insufficient.

Example: *There is little hope left for the project to succeed.*

3. ALL vs. WHOLE

All: Used with both countable and uncountable nouns. Refers to the entire quantity or group.

Example: *All the students passed the test.*

Whole: Typically used with singular countable nouns and focuses on the entirety of something.

Example: *I want to hear the whole story.*

4. NONE, HALF, BOTH, EITHER, NEITHER

None: Indicates that there is nothing or no one, often used with plural or uncountable nouns.

Example: *None of the books are available.*

Half: Refers to one of two equal parts, used with both countable and uncountable nouns.

Example: *Half of the cake is already eaten.*

Both: Refers to two things or people together.

Example: *Both of them came to the party.*

Either: Refers to one of two options.

Example: *Either of these books would be a great choice.*

Neither: Refers to none of two options.

Example: *Neither of them could solve the problem.*

5. EACH vs. EVERY

Each: Used for two or more items, emphasizing individual elements within a group.

Example: *Each of the students will present their project tomorrow.*

Every: Used for more than two items, often suggesting a collective action or condition.

Example: *Every student in the class must attend the seminar.*

Summary of Differences:

A Few vs. Few: *A few* indicates sufficiency, while *few* implies a lack.

A Little vs. Little: *A little* is sufficient, while *little* suggests insufficiency.

All vs. Whole: *All* can be used with both countable and uncountable nouns, while *whole* is for singular countable nouns.

None, Half, Both, Either, Neither: These expressions refer to specific parts of groups and can indicate inclusivity or exclusivity.

Each vs. Every: *Each* focuses on individual items, while *every* refers to the group as a whole.

This helps in understanding when and how to use these expressions based on the context of the sentence.

Diğer miktar belirteçleri**A ... NUMBER OF****1. A Number of vs. The Number of**

A number of: Bu ifade, “çok sayıda” veya “birçok” anlamına gelir ve çoğul isimlerle kullanılır. Belirli bir sayıyı belirtmez, sadece bir miktar olduğunu ifade eder.

Örnek:

A number of students attended the lecture. (Çok sayıda öğrenci derse katıldı.)

The number of: Bu ifade, “...nın sayısı” anlamına gelir ve belirli bir miktarı ifade eder. Tekil fiil ile kullanılır.

Örnek:

The number of students in this class is increasing. (Bu sınıftaki öğrenci sayısı her yıl artıyor.)

2. A Good Many / A Great Many

A good many ve **A great many** ifadeleri “çok sayıda” veya “çok” anlamına gelir ve çoğul isimlerle kullanılır.

Örnek:

There were a great many people at the concert. (Konserde çok sayıda insan vardı.)

3. A ... Amount of / A ... Quantity of / A ... Deal of

Bu ifadeler yalnızca sayılamayan isimlerle kullanılır. Araya eklenen sıfatlar (good, great, small, tiny vb.) anlamı değiştirir.

A small amount of: Küçük bir miktar anlamına gelir ve sayılamayan isimlerle kullanılır.

Örnek:

There's a small amount of sugar left in the jar. (Kutuda az miktarda şeker kaldı.)

A great deal of: Çok miktar anlamına gelir ve sayılamayan isimlerle kullanılır.

Örnek:

There's a great deal of information to process. (İşlememiz gereken çok miktarda bilgi var.)

A huge quantity of: Çok büyük bir miktar anlamına gelir ve sayılamayan isimlerle kullanılır.

Örnek:

There's a huge quantity of data to analyze. (Analiz etmemiz gereken çok büyük bir veri miktarı var.)

4. No Longer vs. Any Longer

No longer: Olumlu cümlelerde, bir şeyin sona erdiğini veya artık geçerli olmadığını belirtmek için kullanılır.

Örnek:

She is no longer part of the team. (Artık takımın parçası değil.)

Any longer: Olumsuz cümlelerde kullanılır ve bir şeyin artık geçerli olmadığını belirtir, “any more” ile benzer bir anlam taşır.

Örnek:

I can't stay here any longer. I'm leaving. (Burada daha fazla duramam. Gidiyorum.)

5. No Longer vs. No More

No longer: Bir şeyin sona erdiğini veya değiştiğini belirtmek için cümlede tek başına kullanılabilir. Olumlu cümlelerde kullanılır.

Örnek:

The shop is no longer open on Sundays. (Dükkan artık pazar günleri açık değil.)

No more:

Sadece isimlerle kullanılır ve genellikle olumsuz cümlelerde yer alır. Bir şeyin miktarının tamamen bittiğini ifade eder.

Örnek:

I have no more money left. (Artık param kalmadı.)

Özet:

A number of ve The number of:

Biri genel bir miktarı (çok sayıda) ifade ederken, diğeri belirli bir sayıyı ifade eder.

A good many / A great many:

Bu ifadeler, çok sayıda şeyi ifade eder.

A small amount of / A great deal of / A huge quantity of:

Bunlar sayılamayan isimlerle kullanılır ve aralarındaki sıfatlara göre anlamları değişir.

No longer ve Any longer:

No longer olumlu cümlelerde sona eren bir durumu ifade ederken, *any longer* olumsuz cümlelerde kullanılır.

No longer ve No more:

No longer bir şeyin sona erdiğini belirtirken, *no more* bir şeyin miktarının tamamen bittiğini ifade eder.

Bu açıklamalar, her bir ifadeyi anlamınıza ve doğru bir şekilde kullanmanıza yardımcı olacaktır

Quantifiers Özet Tablo

“Sayılabilen Tekil” isimlerle kullanılan miktar belirteçleri	“Sayılabilen Çoğul” isimlerle kullanılan miktar belirteçleri	“Sayılamayan” isimlerle kullanılan miktar belirteçleri
each every either neither many a	some any no a lot of / lots of plenty of enough all most none half a ... quantity of many a few / few a ... number of a good many a great many several both neither of either of each of every one of	some any no a lot of plenty of enough all most none half a ... quantity of much a little / little a ... amount of a good deal of a great deal of

Devamında “of” edatı ile miktar belirteçlerinin ilişkisi

“Of” edatıyla birlikte kullanılanlar	A lot of / lots of / plenty of / a ... number of / a ... amount of / a great deal of / a good deal of / a ... quantity of / none of
“Of” edatı almayanlar	No / every / a great many / a good many
Genel isimlerde “of” edatı almayıp, belirli isimlerle kullanıldıklarında “of” edatı alanlar	Some / any / much / many / a few / few / a little / little / several / either / neither / each / enough
Belirli isimlerle hem “of” ile hem de “of” olmadan kullanılabilenler	All / both / half

1. Jane was so hungry that she ate ---- cake all by ---- and didn't leave anything for the rest of us.

- A) all / herself
- B) each / hers
- C) the other / her
- D) every / herself
- E) the whole / her own

2. There is more than ---- food available in the world to feed ---- sufficiently, yet hunger remains one of the biggest crises for millions.

- A) all / everyone
- B) some / anyone
- C) little / somebody
- D) enough / everyone
- E) any / someone

3. The typewriter is quickly becoming obsolete, and very few people use one ----.

- A) any longer
- B) the less
- C) more than
- D) so many
- E) any other

4. Linguists have searched for true rhymes in English for words like "orange," "purple," and "silver," but have found ----.

- A) any
- B) none
- C) neither
- D) more
- E) no

5. Book reviews often reveal ---- about the reviewer ---- about the author.

- A) some / little
- B) much / that
- C) more / than
- D) most / the rest
- E) so much / that

6. ---- is known about Jane Austen's romantic life because her sister destroyed ---- personal letters after her death.

- A) None / other
- B) Nothing / every
- C) Few / the whole
- D) Anything / some
- E) Little / all

7. Weather satellites now observe Earth's atmosphere continuously and contribute ---- data to meteorologists' daily analyses.

- A) a great many
- B) another
- C) a great amount of
- D) anything
- E) many more

8. Due to social and economic pressures, ---- native Gaelic speakers remain in Scotland ----.

- A) hardly any / any longer
- B) no / the most
- C) every / any more
- D) few / the more
- E) little / much

9. Thales of Miletus, who lived in the 6th century BC, theorized that ---- originated from water, based on finding sea fossils far from ---- Mediterranean.

- A) anything / a
- B) something / -
- C) anywhere / the
- D) everything / the
- E) everywhere / -

10. ---- the time he was in college, he did ---- but attend parties.

- A) Most of / everything
- B) Every / what else
- C) All / whatever
- D) The whole / nothing
- E) Each / something

11. Economic principles suggest that when there is ---- demand and not ---- supply, prices tend to increase.

- A) so many / some
- B) few / plenty of
- C) no / many
- D) a lot of / much
- E) no many / enough

12. The fact that some people can roll their tongues while ---- cannot is a genetic characteristic and cannot be learned.

- A) others
- B) any
- C) hardly any
- D) every
- E) the few

13. Professional long-distance swimmers often cover ---- in protective grease to waterproof ---- bodies during sea crossings.

- A) everywhere / them
- B) them / its
- C) the whole / all
- D) some / whole
- E) themselves / their

14. Sam was unsure ---- fish had been in the tank before the cat had managed to eat ---- of them.

- A) any / whole
- B) many / everything
- C) how many / some
- D) all / much
- E) more / anything

15. ---- has ever located the tomb of Alexander the Great, and it seems unlikely that ---- ever will.

- A) Somebody / nobody
- B) Anyone / someone
- C) Everyone / no one
- D) Someone / everyone
- E) No one / anyone

16. Although ---- landscape ---- is breathtaking, Afghanistan remains a country that very few tourists visit due to safety concerns.

- A) their / its own
- B) a / themselves
- C) its / of theirs
- D) their own / them
- E) the / itself

17. The police asked them ---- jewelry had been stolen during the robbery and recorded a description of ---- item.

- A) all / each one
- B) how many / all
- C) any / the other
- D) how much / every
- E) lots of / any

19. ---- the nation follows the news closely whenever the EU announces a major decision regarding Turkey.

- A) Every
- B) Some
- C) All
- D) Many
- E) Most

18. ---- than a small percentage of football supporters go to matches intending to cause trouble, while ---- simply want to enjoy the game.

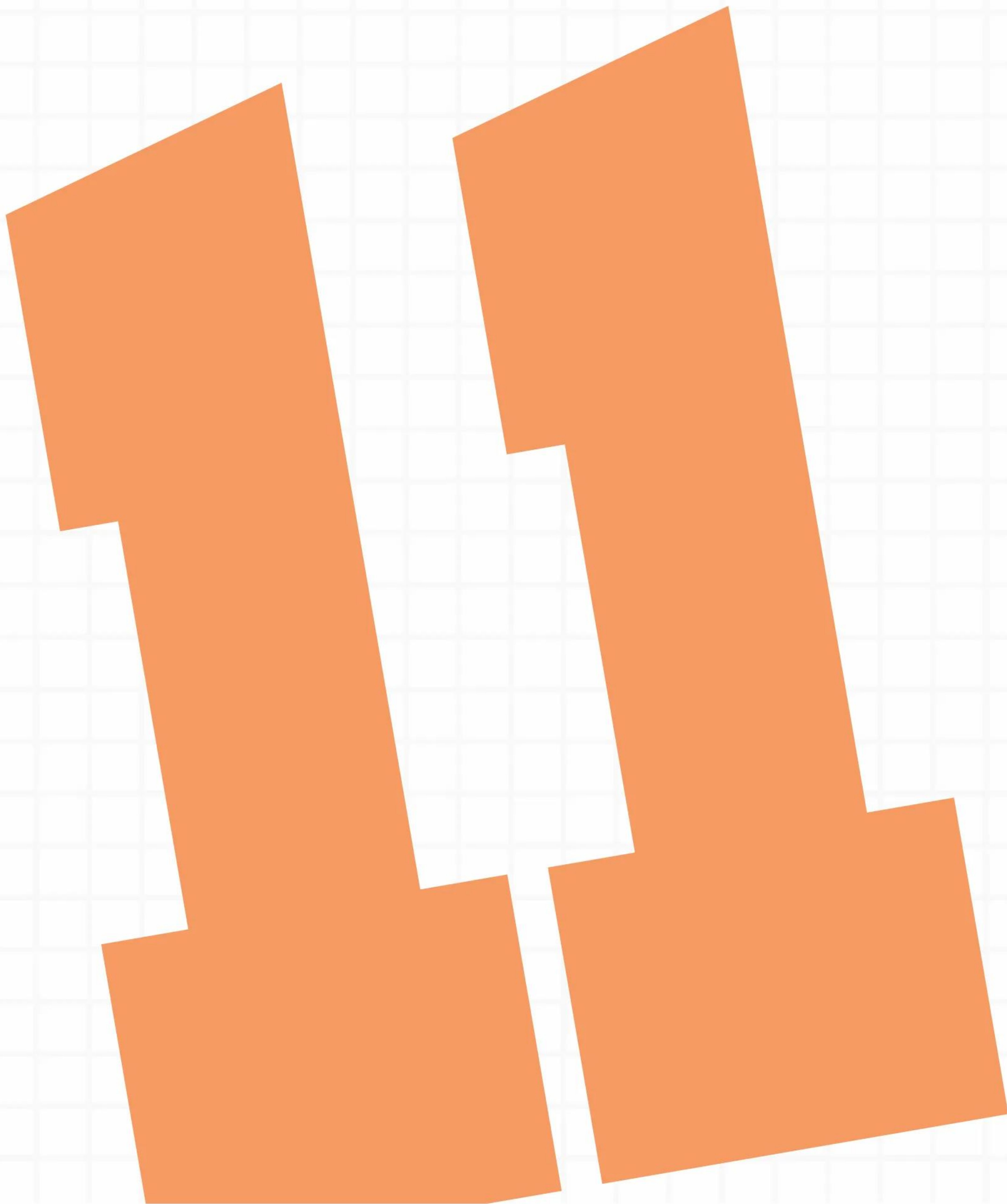
- A) No fewer / many
- B) More / any
- C) Much / some
- D) Many / plenty
- E) No more / the rest

20. Since ---- in this office is highly experienced, there is ---- need to explain our tasks again.

- A) everyone / no
- B) no one / any
- C) anyone / each
- D) all / none
- E) someone / all

Gerunds & Infinitives

Infinitive



Gerunds And Infinitives (İsim Fiiller / Mastarlar)

Gerund ve infinitive, cümlede isim gibi işlev gören fiillerdir ve genellikle özne ya da nesne olarak kullanılırlar. Gerund, fiil köküne “-ing” eklenerek elde edilirken; infinitive, fiil kökünden önce “to” eklenerek ya da fiil yalın halde (bare infinitive) kullanılarak oluşturulur.

Yumurtalı ekmek yapmak dünyadaki en kolay şeydir. (Gerund özne olarak) Düzenli olarak çalışmak, bir öğrencinin başarılı olabilmesi için önemlidir. (Gerund özne olarak) Ben, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle’un kitaplarını okumayı çok severim. (Gerund nesne olarak) Bu yılki amacım bir yabancı dil öğrenmektir. (Gerund nesne olarak)

Bu işi onun ikna etmesi kesinlikle zaman alacaktır. (Infinitive özne olarak) Başvuru formundaki tüm boşlukları doldurmak önemlidir. (Infinitive özne olarak) Gelecek Haziran’da evlenmeyi planlıyorlar. (Infinitive nesne olarak) Doktor olmayı istiyorum. (Infinitive nesne olarak)

1. Gerund

1. Özne konumundaki Gerund ifadeleri

Özne konumunda gerund kullanımları, infinitive kullanımlarına kıyasla daha yaygın tercih edilmektedir. Gerund ya da infinitive kullanımı arasında özne konumunda önemli bir fark bulunmamaktadır. Ancak genellikle gerundların, daha genel ve kapsamlı anlam taşıyan ifadelerde kullanıldığını söylemek mümkündür.

Jogging is the best way to stay fit. Learning new languages is essential for personal growth. Creating art requires immense creativity and dedication. Binge-watching TV shows every day will not improve your skills!

Gerund’ı olumsuz hale getirmek için “not” ekleyebiliriz.

Not finishing the project on time could result in serious consequences! Not being able to find a proper job is a challenge many young graduates face.

İki ya da daha fazla gerund “and” bağlacıyla bağlanarak özne konumunda kullanılabilir. **Bu durumda fiil çoğul olmalıdır.**

Running in the park and cycling through the countryside are great ways to stay healthy.

İki ya da daha fazla gerund “but” ya da “or” bağlaçlarıyla bağlandığında ise fiil tekil olmak zorundadır.

Spending the afternoon brainstorming ideas or waiting for feedback makes me anxious!

Bazı fiiller, kendilerinden sonra gelen fiili gerund (V-ing) formunda alır ve bu durumda gerund nesne olarak işlev görür. İşte bu tür fiillerle ilgili örnekler:

I enjoy playing the guitar in my free time. She admitted stealing the money from her desk. They risk losing all their savings if they invest in this project.

hey risk losing all their savings if they invest in this project.

Bu tip cümlelerde hangi fiillerin gerund kullanabileceğini bilmek önemlidir.

Aşağıda gerund alan fiillerin bazı örneklerini bulabilirsiniz:

2. Nesne konumundaki Gerund ifadeleri

Verb	Turkish Meaning
ADMIT doing sth	bir şey yaptığını KABUL ETMEK / İTİRAF ETMEK
DENY doing sth	bir şey yaptığını İNKÂR ETMEK / REDDETMEK
DELAY doing sth	bir şey yapmayı ERTELEMEK
POSTPONE doing sth	bir şey yapmayı ERTELEMEK
LIKE doing sth	bir şey yapmayı SEVMEK
ENJOY doing sth	bir şey yapmayı BEĞENMEK
APPRECIATE doing sth	bir şey yapmayı TAKDİR ETMEK
DISLIKE doing sth	bir şey yapmayı SEVMEMEK
DETEST doing sth	bir şey yapmayı NEFRET ETMEK
REMEMBER doing sth	bir şey yaptığını HATIRLAMAK
RECALL doing sth	bir şey yaptığını HATIRLAMAK
RECOLLECT doing sth	bir şey yaptığını HATIRLAMAK
AVOID doing sth	bir şey yapmaktan KAÇINMAK
RESENT doing sth	bir şey yapmaya İÇERLEMEK
INVOLVE doing sth	bir şey yapmayı KAPSAMAK
MIND doing sth	bir şey yapmayı ÖNEMSEMEK
STOP doing sth	bir şey yapmayı BIRAKMAK
QUIT doing sth	bir şey yapmayı BIRAKMAK
SUGGEST doing sth	bir şey yapmayı ÖNERMEK
RECOMMEND doing sth	bir şey yapmayı ÖNERMEK
PRACTICE doing sth	bir şey yapmayı PRATİK YAPMAK
CONTEMPLATE doing sth	bir şey yapmayı PLANLAMAK
CONSIDER doing sth	bir şey yapmayı DÜŞÜNMEK
IMAGINE doing sth	bir şey yapmayı HAYAL ETMEK
KEEP doing sth	bir şey yapmaya DEVAM ETMEK
COMPLETE doing sth	bir şey yapmayı TAMAMLAMAK
FINISH doing sth	bir şey yapmayı BİTİRMEK
MISS doing sth	bir şey yapmayı ÖZLEMEK
RISK doing sth	bir şey yapmayı RİSKE ETMEK
CAN'T STAND doing sth	bir şey yapmasına KATLANAMAMAK
CAN'T HELP doing sth	bir şey yapmaktan KENDİNİ ALAMAMAK
RESIST doing sth	bir şey yapmaya DİRENMEK
EXCUSE + possessive adjective + doing sth	bir şey yapmayı MAZUR GÖRMEK
UNDERSTAND + possessive adjective + doing sth	bir şeyi yapmayı ANLAMAK

***EXCUSE ve UNDERSTAND** fiilleri, gerund almadan önce iyelik sıfatı almalıdır. Bu kullanım, diğer fiillerde de mümkündür ancak şart değildir.

Örnekler:

EXCUSE + my **forgetting** your birthday. **UNDERSTAND** + her **missing** the meeting because of a traffic jam.

Bu fiillerin, kendilerinden sonra gerund alacak şekilde kullanılacağına dikkat edilmelidir.

3. Özne tamamlayıcısı olarak gerund

Gerund, bazen “be” fiilinin ardından gelerek özneyi tamamlayabilir veya özneyi tanımlayan bir kelime ya da kelime grubu oluşturabilir. Aşağıda bununla ilgili örnekler bulabilirsiniz:

His biggest dream is becoming a scientist one day.

My favorite hobby is painting landscapes during the weekends.

The hardest part of learning a new language is being able to think in that language.

4. Preposition + Gerund (Ving)

Tüm preposition’lar kendilerinden sonra isim alabilir. Ancak bir fiil kullanmamız gerektiğinde, o fiil gerund formunda gelir. İşte buna örnekler:

She is dedicated to improving her skills in photography.

He was very upset about missing his best friend’s wedding.

I can’t tolerate him always complaining about everything!

5. “To” Preposition’ı Dikkat!

“To” preposition’ını gördüğünde öğrenciler genellikle bunu “-mek, -mak için” olarak değerlendirebilirler, fakat bazen “to” preposition’ından sonra gerund kullanmak gerekebilir. Aşağıda bazı örnek fiiller ve onların kullanımıyla ilgili örnekler:

Fiil	Türkçe Anlamı	Örnek Cümle
Be accustomed to DOING sth	Bir şeye alışkın olmak	I’m accustomed to waking up early every day.
Be used to DOING sth	Bir şeye alışkın olmak	She is used to working under pressure.
Look forward to DOING sth	Bir şey yapmayı sabırsızlıkla beklemek	I’m looking forward to meeting you next week.
Be opposed to DOING sth	Bir şeye karşı olmak	Many people are opposed to using plastic straws.
Prefer something to DOING sth	Bir şeyi bir şey yapmaya tercih etmek	I prefer jogging to swimming.
In addition to DOING sth	Bir şey yapmanın yanı sıra	In addition to studying, she works part-time.

6. Possessive Adjectives / ...’s + Ving

Sahiplik sıfatları (my, your, his, her, its, our, their) ya da sahiplik belirten “-s” takısı almış isimlerden sonra bir fiil geldiğinde, o fiil gerund formunda olur:

I’m grateful for your helping me during the crisis.

Her passing the final exam made everyone proud.

I couldn’t stop his laughing at the joke.

7. Kendisinden Sonra Gerund Alan Bazı Özel İfadeler

It’s no use / It’s no good ... (Bir şeyin faydasız olduğu)

It’s no use complaining about the weather. It won’t change anything.

It’s no good arguing with her, she has already made up her mind.

There is no point in ... (Bir şeyin anlamı olmadığı)

There’s no point in going to the airport so early. The flight has been delayed.

It’s worth / It’s not worth ... (Bir şeyin yapılmaya değer olup olmadığı)

The movie is worth watching even if it’s long.

It’s not worth staying up late to watch this show.

A waste of time / money / energy ... (Bir şeyin zaman, para ya da enerji israfı olduğu)

It’s a waste of time waiting for the bus in this weather.

It was a waste of money buying that expensive phone.

Spend / waste (time / money / energy) ... (Vakit harcamak / para, enerji israfı yapmak)

I spent the whole day walking around the city.

He wasted a lot of energy cleaning the garage only for it to get messy again.

Go + Gerund

We decided to go hiking in the mountains during the weekend.

She wanted to go dancing, but we were too tired.

Busy doing something (Bir şeyi yapmakla meşgul olmak)

I've been busy planning my vacation for the past week.

He's busy preparing for the big presentation tomorrow.

Have trouble (in) doing sth / Have difficulty (in) doing sth

She has trouble understanding the new software.

I have difficulty in explaining my ideas clearly sometimes.

Be seen / Be caught / Be found doing sth (Bir şey yaparken görülmek / yakalanmak / bulunmak)

He was seen leaving the building late at night.

She was caught stealing from the store.

Duyu Fiilleri (see / hear doing sth) (Bir şey yaparken görmek / duymak)

I saw her dancing at the party.

I heard him singing in the shower.



DİKKAT

Duyu fiilleriyle ilgili bir uyarı: Eğer bir olayın tamamını görmüşsek, gerund yerine bare infinitive (fiilin yalın hali) kullanırız. Eğer olayın sadece bir kısmını görmüşsek, gerund kullanmalıyız.

I saw her swimming in the pool. (Yüzme eyleminin bir kısmını gördüm.)

I saw her swim in the pool. (Yüzme eyleminin tamamını gördüm, baştan sona.)

8. Passive Gerund (being V3)

Gerund ve infinitive kullanımıyla ilgili oldukça kapsamlı bir açıklama yapılmış. Gerund'un passive, perfect ve passive perfect halleri, cümlelerin anlamını zenginleştiren, olayların zamanlamasını belirten veya pasiflik ifade eden yapılar oluşturuyor. Infinitive kullanımı ise özellikle özne ve nesne konumunda, sıfatlardan sonra ya da belirli fiillerle birlikte geniş bir kullanım alanı buluyor. Şimdi açıklamaları daha netleştirelim:

9. Gerund ve Passive Yapılar

Eğer gerund bir pasif anlam taşıyorsa, gerund'ı **being + V3** şeklinde kullanırız:

I appreciate being invited to their wedding ceremony.

I hate my knowledge being scolded by people to present themselves as experts.

She loves being taken to her father's workplace.

10. Perfect Gerund (having V3)

Gerund'un kullanıldığı bir durumda, eylemin önceden gerçekleşmiş olduğunu belirtmek istediğimizde **having + V3** formunu kullanırız:

I regret having met her because she ruined my life!

The thieves admitted having stolen the diamond.

I miss having stayed at your home and staying awake all night with you.

11. Passive Perfect Gerund (having been V3)

Gerund pasif ve geçmiş ifade etmek istediğimizde **having been + V3** kullanırız:

I remember having been taken to the hospital, but I don't remember what happened next.

He shows no sign of having been informed about this decision.

She complained about having been unjustly accused after the trial.

2. Infinitive Kullanımı

Infinitive, **to + V0** ya da bare infinitive (yalın fiil) olarak karşımıza çıkar ve belirli durumlarda gerund'tan farklı bir anlam taşır. Infinitive'in kullanımını inceleyelim:

1. Özne Konumundaki Infinitive

Infinitive, özne olarak da kullanılabilir:

To read the poems of Harlem Renaissance requires a lot of background knowledge.

To learn how to study effectively is a fundamental ability.

2. Nesne Konumundaki Infinitive

Infinitive, fiilin nesnesi olarak da kullanılır, özellikle gelecekte gerçekleşecek eylemler için tercih edilir:

I would like to accept their job offer.

I promised my parents to study harder.

They are planning to hold their wedding ceremony by sea.

3. Özne Tamamlayıcısı Olarak Infinitive

Infinitive, "be" fiilinin ardından özne tamamlayıcısı olarak da gelir:

Her greatest ambition is to become the greatest singer of all time.

4. Sıfatlardan Sonra Infinitive Kullanımı

Sıfatlardan sonra infinitive kullanımı yaygındır:

It is important to manage your time effectively.

I am glad to hear this wonderful news.

I was relieved to learn that I was accepted by Oxford University.

5. For + sb + TO DO st

Bu yapı, sıfatlardan sonra "for + isim" gibi ifadelerle gelir ve ardından infinitive gelir:

It is important for parents to understand their children's needs.

It is essential for students to ask for clarification.

It is almost impossible for anyone to find a job without speaking a foreign language.

6. İsimlerden Sonra Infinitive

Bazı isimlerden sonra infinitive kullanılır:

He must possess the ability to question everything.

Gandhi stuck to his goal to free India.

7. Infinitives with "Too" and "Enough"

Too ve **enough** ifadeleriyle birlikte infinitive kullanımı:

She is too old to live on her own.

He is too short to play basketball.

He wasn't punctual enough to complete his assignments.

8. Soru Kelimeleri + To V0

Soru kelimelerinden sonra infinitive kullanımı:

I don't know how to proceed now.

Can you show me how to use Twitter?

I have no idea about what to eat right now.

9. Belgisiz Zamirler + To V0

Belgisel zamirlerden sonra infinitive:

There is nothing to do right now.

I have nowhere to go tonight.

Do you have anything cold to drink?

10. The first / second / last + To V0

Superlative ya da sıra sayılarıyla kullanılan infinitive yapıları:

Turkey became the hundredth country to sign the Paris Agreement.

Last Monday, I was the last person to leave work.

11. Passive Kısaltmaları + To V0

is said / are believed gibi yapılarla birlikte infinitive kullanımı:

The documents are believed to be lost.

It is said to be the best restaurant in town.

Passive (edilgen) yapılardan bahsederken **passive reduction** başlığı altında passive kısaltmalarının nasıl yapıldığını işlemiştik. Boşluğun **öncesinde** passive (edilgen) dizilimler görürseniz **"to ..."** ile başlayan seçeneklere yönelebilirsiniz.

Ancak kısaca değinmek gerekirse; passive kısaltmaların noun clause'un içerisindeki fiil ile ana fiil arasında **zaman farkının olup olmadığına** ve **noun clause'un içindeki fiilin active / passive çekimine** göre işaretlememiz gereken ifadeler değişiklik göstermekteydi (*detaylı anlatım için passive bölümümüzdeki passive reduction konu başlığını inceleyebilirsiniz*). Bu ifadeler:

Zaman farkı YOK	→ Active	→ to V ₀
Zaman farkı YOK	→ Passive	→ to be V ₃
Zaman farkı VAR	→ Active	→ to have V ₃
Zaman farkı VAR	→ Passive	→ to have been V ₃

Ahmet was reported **to be kidnapped**.

The President is hoped **to resign** soon.

He is known **to have escaped** from the prison

He is claimed **to have been caught** by the police in the past.

3. Passive Infinitives

1. Passive Infinitive Kullanımı

Eğer infinitive bir pasif anlam içeriyorsa, “to be + V3” kullanılır:

No one wants to be treated unfairly.

I expected to be given the promotion; but, they gave it to someone else.

New roads need to be built to cope with the increasing number of vehicles.

2. Perfect Infinitive Kullanımı

Eğer infinitive olarak verilen eylemin önceki bir eylemi ifade etmesi gerekiyorsa, “to have + V3” kullanılır:

He is pretending to have seen the film before.

Ayşe seems to have cheated during the exam.

He pretended to have lost her phone number when she asked why he hadn't called.

3. Perfect Passive Infinitive

Eğer infinitive bir pasif yapıda ve geçmişini ifade ediyorsa, “to have been + V3” kullanılır:

Kasparov claims to have been defeated by Deep Blue.

I am proud to have been accepted by Cambridge University.

4. Gerund ve Infinitive ile Aynı Anlam

Bazı fiiller, hem gerund hem de infinitive ile kullanıldığında anlamda bir fark yaratmaz. Bu fiiller şunlardır:

Advise / Recommend / Encourage

Start / Begin / Love

Prefer / Need (passive yapıda)

Allow / Permit / Forbid (objeyi takip ettiklerinde infinitive kullanılır)

Özellikle şu durumlara dikkat edilmelidir:

Start, begin, continue, attempt gibi fiiller continuous tenses ile kullanıldığında infinitive ile gelmelidir.

Need fiili aktif cümlelerde infinitive alırken, pasif cümlelerde hem gerund hem de infinitive alabilir.

5. Gerund ve Infinitive ile Anlam Farkı

Bazı fiiller, gerund ve infinitive ile farklı anlamlar ifade edebilir. İşte bunlar:

Mean

Gerund: “anlamına gelmek” **Being a PhD student means having a lot of reading responsibilities.**

Infinitive: “niyet etmek” **I didn't mean to hurt you with my words.**

Stop

Gerund: “bir şeyi bırakmak” **You should stop worrying about your problems.**

Infinitive: “bir şey yapmayı durdurmak” **We need to stop at the nearest gas station.**

Forget

Gerund: “daha önce yapılan bir şeyi unutmak”

I forgot going to the cinema with her.

Infinitive: “yapılacak bir şeyi unutmak”

I forgot to lock the door.

Remember

Gerund: “yapılan bir şeyi hatırlamak” **I remember watching cartoons when I was a child.**

Infinitive: “yapılacak bir şeyi hatırlamak” **Did you remember to take your pills?**

Regret

Gerund: “yaptığın bir şeyden pişmanlık duymak” **I regret telling her my secret.**

Infinitive: “üzülmek, üzgün hissetmek” **I regret to inform you that we no longer need your services.**

Go On

Gerund: “aynı şeye devam etmek”

He goes on playing computer games despite his eye disorder.

Infinitive: “değişiklik yaparak devam etmek”

We went on to study the minute details.

Try

Gerund: “denemek”

I try doing meditation to calm my mind.

Infinitive: “çabalamak, gayret etmek”

Many people try hard to avoid sugar and bread.

Bu kurallar, fiillerin gerund ve infinitive kullanımıyla ne tür anlam farkları taşıdığını ve hangi bağlamlarda hangi yapının kullanılması gerektiğini net bir şekilde gösteriyor. Bu bilgiler özellikle sınavlarda karşınıza çıkabilecek doğru kullanımı belirlemenize yardımcı olacaktır.

1. I suppose we have no choice but ---- two rental cars, as there are too many of us ---- into just one.

- A) to hire / to fit
- B) hiring / being fitted
- C) hire / to have fitted
- D) hired / to be fitting
- E) having hired / fit

2. Our workplace follows a strict routine, requiring us ---- the weekly report ready ---- every Friday.

- A) having / being submitted
- B) having got / to submit
- C) to be having / submitted
- D) to have got / submitting
- E) to have / to be submitted

3. Since none of you seem eager ---- the dishes, I'll do them, but you definitely won't get me ---- them again.

- A) to be doing / being done
- B) do / having done
- C) doing / to be doing
- D) to do / to do
- E) having done / done

4. Glass is manufactured by ---- a mixture of sand, soda, and limestone to extremely high temperatures.

- A) to have heated
- B) being heated
- C) heating
- D) to be heating
- E) to have been heated

5. They can't have had their car properly ----, because when I saw them yesterday, they seemed ---- serious engine trouble.

- A) to be repaired / to have
- B) repaired / to be having
- C) repair / having had
- D) to repair / to have had
- E) having repaired / having

6. After ---- several hours ---- through the historic streets of the town, we decided to take a taxi back to the hotel.

- A) having spent / walking
- B) spending / to be walking
- C) spent / to have walked
- D) to spend / having walked
- E) to be spending / walk

7. Weeks before his first concert, the young pianist stayed at home ---- most of his time ---- his technical skills.

- A) devoted / for improving
- B) devoting / to improving
- C) to devote / to be improving
- D) to have devoted / improve
- E) having devoted / having improved

8. People should urge world leaders ---- real-world issues like poverty and famine instead of wasting resources ---- space.

- A) dealing / to explore
- B) being dealt / having explored
- C) to have dealt / explore
- D) to deal / exploring
- E) to be dealing / to be exploring

9. You must admit that it was incredibly inappropriate of you ---- your son in front of so many people.

- A) reprimanding
- B) to reprimand
- C) reprimand
- D) reprimanded
- E) being reprimanded

10. By the end of our journey, we had spent so much money that we couldn't afford ---- any souvenirs for family and friends.

- A) getting
- B) having gotten
- C) to get
- D) being got
- E) to be got

11. On cold and dreary days like this, I often find myself ---- about tropical destinations and warm beaches.

- A) to daydream
- B) daydreamed
- C) to be daydreaming
- D) to have daydreamed
- E) daydreaming

12. My son is such an impatient driver that I constantly have to warn him ---- another vehicle unless it is completely safe.

- A) overtaking
- B) not overtaking
- C) not to overtake
- D) to overtake
- E) to have overtaken

13. It must be a challenge for politicians in high-ranking positions ---- by the financial incentives offered to them.

- A) having been tempted
- B) to be tempting
- C) not being tempted
- D) not to be tempted
- E) not to tempt

14. While ---- home yesterday, I happened to spot a small wallet ---- on the sidewalk, which I later handed over to the police.

- A) walking / lying
- B) having walked / lay
- C) to be walking / lie
- D) walked / to have lain
- E) walk / having lain

15. The heavy rainfall in recent weeks has caused the river ---- beyond its usual level, and locals fear their homes are at risk of----.

- A) having risen / to be flooded
- B) to rise / being flooded
- C) rose / flooding
- D) rising / having flooded
- E) to be rising / flooded

16. The company's reputation has suffered so much that their financial advisor has decided to stop ---- for them, as he no longer wishes ---- with them.

- A) to work / weren't associated
- B) having worked / being associated
- C) to have worked / associated
- D) to be working / to have associated
- E) working / to be associated

17. We didn't have enough savings ---- up our own business, so we had to take out a loan, and now that we are thriving, we are glad ---- the risk.

- A) to have set / to be taking
- B) being set / having taken
- C) setting / to be taken
- D) to be setting / taking
- E) to set / to have taken

18. I think I will postpone ---- my assignment until another day. It doesn't need ---- in until Thursday anyway.

- A) to do / being given
- B) doing / to be given
- C) do / to have given
- D) having done / given
- E) to be doing / giving

19. Without ---- the consequences of his actions, the elderly man publicly threatened ---- his neighbor, with whom he was in a dispute.

- A) considering / to hit
- B) being considered / to have hit
- C) to consider / hitting
- D) having considered / to be hit
- E) consider / to be hitting

20. At the automobile factory where I work, they maintain strict quality control by ---- that every vehicle is inspected thoroughly before ----.

- A) ensuring / to be dispatched
- B) ensured / dispatched
- C) to ensure / dispatching
- D) ensuring / being dispatched
- E) being ensured / having dispatched

Reductions in English

ünziTē

12

1. Kısaltma Yapılarına Genel Bakış

YDT sınavında kısaltma yapılarıyla ilgili en az bir soru (sınavın 8. sorusu) yer alacaktır. Bu yüzden, daha önce ayrı ayrı ele aldığımız kısaltma yapılarını tek bir başlık altında toplamayı uygun gördük.

Daha önceki açıklamalarımızda, kısaltma yapılarını toplamda 4 ana başlıkta inceledik. Bu başlıklar: Passive Voice, Relative Clauses, Conjunctions ve Noun Clauses kısaltmalarıydı. Öncelikle belirtmek gerekir ki, noun clause kısaltmaları uzun bir süredir sınavda karşımıza çıkmamaktadır. Bu nedenle, noun clause kısaltmalarına odaklanmak yerine, diğer üç yapıyı daha iyi kavramanızı öneririz. Şimdi ise, bu 3 kısaltma türünü tekrar gözden geçirelim:

2. Passive Kısaltmaları

Noun clause içeren cümleleri passive hale getirirken kullandığımız yapı farklılıklar göstermektedir. Bu tür bir cümleyle karşılaştığımızda, nesneyi başa çekmek yerine, başa “it” gibi boş bir özne koymamız mümkündür.

Örnek olarak:

They believe that she will come here tomorrow. It is believed that she will come here tomorrow.

(Yarın buraya geleceğine inanılır.)

They reported that Ahmet was kidnapped. It was reported that Ahmet was kidnapped.

(Ahmet’in kaçırıldığı bildirildi.)

They hope that the President will resign soon. It is hoped that the President will resign soon.

(Cumhurbaşkanının yakında istifa etmesi ümit ediliyor.)

She knows that he escaped from the prison. It is known that he escaped from the prison.

(Onun hapisneden kaçtığı biliniyor.)

They expect that they will win the lottery. It is expected that they will win the lottery.

(Onların lotoyu kazanması bekleniyor.)

Bu yapı, okuma metinlerinde sıkça karşılaştığımız bir yapı olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Ayrıca, İngilizcede bu tip cümleleri passive hale getirebilmenin bir başka yolu da bulunmaktadır. Bu yöntem, dil bilgisi sorularında sıkça test edilen bir yapı olarak karşımıza çıkar. Şimdi, bu yapının ikinci formunu inceleyelim:

They believe that she will come here tomorrow. S V1 that S V2 O

Daha önce de belirttiğimiz gibi, normalde passive yapılırken cümlelerin nesnesini başa alırız. Ancak, “that she will come here tomorrow” gibi bir cümlede nesneyi başa almak yerine, “that” yapısındaki cümlelerin öznesini başa alabiliriz. Örnek cümlemizdeki “that” yapısının içinde yer alan özne “she”dir. Bu özneyi başa alarak, ardından ana fiilimizi passive yapıya sokmamız gerekir:

She is believed...

Bu noktada, cümlemizi tekrar kontrol etmemiz faydalı olacaktır:

They believe that she will come here tomorrow. (Onlar onun yarın burada olacağına inanıyorlar.) S V1 that S V2 O

Burada, iki fiil bulunmaktadır (V1 ve V2). Passive kısaltmalarını yaparken bu iki fiilin zaman ilişkisini göz önünde bulundurmalıyız.

Örnek cümlemizde her iki fiil de PRESENT / FUTURE zaman grubu ile çekimlenmiştir, yani zaman farkı yoktur.

Fiillerin zaman ilişkisini kontrol ettikten sonra, “that” yapısındaki cümlelerin active veya passive olduğunu gözden geçirmeliyiz. Örnek cümlemizde, “that” yapısındaki cümle aktif bir yapıdır.

Zaman farkı olmayan aktif yapılarda kısaltma yaparken, şu ana kadar bahsettiğimiz gibi to V0 yapısını kullanmalıyız:

She is believed to come here tomorrow. **(Onun yarın buraya geleceğine inanılır.)**

Bu tür cümlelerde karşımıza çıkabilecek diğer olası kombinasyonları inceleyelim:

PASSIVE KISALTMALARI

Zaman farkı YOK → Active → to V0

Zaman farkı YOK → Passive → to be V3

Zaman farkı VAR → Active → to have V3

Zaman farkı VAR → Passive → to have been V3

Örnekler:

They reported that Ahmet was kidnapped.

Ahmet was reported to be kidnapped. (**Ahmet'in kaçırıldığı bildirildi.**)

They hope that the President will resign soon.

The President is hoped to resign soon. (**Cumhurbaşkanının yakında istifa etmesi ümit ediliyor.**)

She knows that he escaped from the prison.

He is known to have escaped from the prison. (**Onun hapishaneden kaçtığı biliniyor.**)

Ayşe claims that he was caught by the police in the past.

He is claimed to have been caught by the police in the past. (**Onun geçmişte polis tarafından yakalandığı iddia edilir.**)

3. Relative Clause Kısaltmaları

Sıfat cümleciklerinde, eğer relative clause “özne” konumundaysa, genellikle kullanılan *who*, *which*, *that* gibi bağlaçları kullanmayabiliriz. Yani, bu bağlaçları cümleden atarak kısaltma yapmamız mümkündür. Kısaltma yaparken dikkat edilmesi gereken en önemli şey, sıfat cümlecığının *active* (etken) mi yoksa *passive* (edilgen) mi olduğudur. Öncelikle, *active* (etken) çekimli sıfat cümleciklerini kısaltırken izlenecek adımlara bakalım:

Etken (Active) Çekimli Cümlecikleri Kısaltma:

1. *who*, *which*, *that* bağlaçlarını AT!
2. Eğer varsa, herhangi bir yardımcı fiili AT!
3. Fiilin en yalın haline (temiz hali) in.
4. Fiile *-ing* takısı ekle!

Örnekler:

- **Children who study at university face up with many challenges these days.** → Children studying at university face up with many challenges these days.
- **Police must take the driving licences of those who violate the traffic rules repeatedly.** → Police must take the driving licences of those violating the traffic rules repeatedly.
- **Rome, which welcomes thousands of tourists because of its art, is a historical city.** → Rome, welcoming thousands of tourists because of its art, is a historical city.

Edilgen (Passive) Çekimli Cümlecikleri Kısaltma:

Edilgen cümleciklerde kısaltma yaparken ise izlenmesi gereken adımlar şunlardır:

1. *who*, *which*, *that* bağlaçlarını AT!
2. Eğer varsa, herhangi bir yardımcı fiili AT!
3. *be* fiilini de AT!
4. Cümleyi olduğu gibi bırak (daha fazla değişiklik yapma).

Örnekler:

- **“The Giver”, which was written by Lois Lowry, is a dystopian novel.**
→ “The Giver”, written by Lois Lowry, is a dystopian novel.
- **Although George Orwell is a highly respected writer now; his first novel, which was published in 1933, was criticized harshly.**
→ Although George Orwell is a highly respected writer now; his first novel, published in 1933, was criticized harshly.
- **Jealousy is an emotion which is associated with negative feelings such as anger and anxiety.**
→ Jealousy is an emotion associated with negative feelings such as anger and anxiety.



DİKKAT

Eğer kısaltmak istediğimiz relative clause'un fiili, sahiplik anlamı taşıyan have fiili ise, bunu istersek having şeklinde, istersek de with edatı ile kısaltabiliriz.

- **Ayşe is dating a man who has three children.**
→ Ayşe is dating a man having three children.
→ Ayşe is dating a man with three children.



DİKKAT

Eğer relative clause cümlemizin öncesinde şu ifadelerden biri varsa:

1. Superlative (The best, the most, the highest... vb.)
2. Sıra sayısı (The first, the second, the last... vb.)
3. The only
4. Modal (can, may, must... vb.)

Bu durumda, sıfat cümlecikleri “To V0” veya “To be V3” şeklinde kısaltılmaktadır. Etken (active) bir yapıdaysa To V0, edilgen (passive) bir yapıdaysa To be V3 kullanılır.

Örnekler:

- **Turkey has become the one hundredth country that signed Paris Climate Agreement.**
→ Turkey has become the one hundredth country to sign Paris Climate Agreement.
- **Last Monday, I was the last person who left the work.**
→ Last Monday, I was the last person to leave the work.
- **There must be a lot of books which/that were written on this topic.**
→ There must be a lot of books to be written on this topic.



DİKKAT

YDT sınavında, relative clause'un içindeki bu tür ifadelerle karşılaşma durumunda, cümlemin öncesinde bu özel ifadelerden biri olup olmadığını kontrol etmek yeterlidir.

4 Bağlaç Kısaltmaları

Tıpkı sıfat cümleciklerinde olduğu gibi, zarf cümleciklerinde de kısaltma yapılarını kullanma imkanımız bulunmaktadır. Ancak, bağlaç kısaltmaları yapabilmek için bir ön şart vardır: Bağlacın bağladığı iki cümlemin öznelerinin aynı olması gerekir. Eğer özneler farklıysa, kısaltma yapmak mümkün değildir. Özneler aynıysa, kısaltma yapabiliriz. Şimdi bu durumu örnek üzerinden inceleyelim.

Örnek:

After they used human population genetics, a team of researchers could assess the population history of the Lake Baikal region successfully.

Bu cümlede, bağlaç *after* tarafından bağlanan iki cümleinin özneleri “**they**” ve “**a team of researchers**” olarak belirtilmiştir. Burada, “they” ifadesi, “a team of researchers” ifadesine atıfta bulunduğu için, özneler aynıdır ve kısaltma yapılabilir.

Bağlaç Kısaltması Yaparken İzlenecek Adımlar:

- Özneyi Ortadan Kaldır:** Bağlaç tarafından bağlanan yan cümlecikteki özneyi ortadan kaldırmamız gerekiyor.
Örnek cümlede, “they” ifadesini ortadan kaldırıyoruz:
 - *After they used human population genetics*
 - *After using human population genetics*
- Fiil Üzerindeki Değişiklikleri Yap:** Fiil üzerinde yapılacak değişiklikler için iki soruyu yanıtlamak gerekir:
 - **Zaman farkı var mı?** Bağlacın bağladığı iki cümleinin fiilleri arasında zaman farkı var mı? Örneğimizde her iki fiil de geçmiş zaman (V2) ile çekimlenmiştir, yani zaman farkı yoktur.
 - **Cümle etken mi edilgen mi?** Eğer yan cümledeki fiil etken ise, *V-ing* kullanılır. Eğer edilgen ise, *V3* ya da *being V3* kullanılır.

Örnek cümledeki yan cümledeki fiil etken olduğu için, fiilimiz “V-ing” formatında çekimlenir:

- *After using human population genetics...*
- Bağlacın Kısaltılmasını Yap:** Zaman farkı yok ve fiil etken olduğu için *after* bağlacı cümleden atılabilir. Sonuç olarak cümlemiz şu hale gelir:
 - *Using human population genetics, a team of researchers could assess the population history of the Lake Baikal region successfully.*

ÖRNEK

Örnek Cümleler:

- Being late, George decided to take a taxi.**
➡ Late, George decided to take a taxi.
- Before launched, cosmetic products are tested on animals.**
➡ Before launching, cosmetic products are tested on animals.
- After having been promoted, he became a more responsible person regarding his job.**
➡ Having been promoted, he became a more responsible person regarding his job.
- Having helped break the ambition of Nazi Germany, the US maintained a vast army on European soils for 40 years to hinder the ambition of Russia.**
➡ Having helped break the ambition of Nazi Germany, the US maintained a vast army on European soils for 40 years to hinder the ambition of Russia.
- Having proved the existence of galaxies, Edwin Hubble discovered in 1927 that they were rushing away from us.**
➡ Having proved the existence of galaxies, Edwin Hubble discovered in 1927 that they were rushing away from us.
- Having worked out the Earth’s approximate size and the fact that it was spherical, geographers of classical Greece and Rome built up an extensive knowledge of the world.**
➡ Having worked out the Earth’s approximate size and the fact that it was spherical, geographers of classical Greece and Rome built up an extensive knowledge of the world.
- Having won political, economic, and military power, the Minamoto set up a government in Kamakura, east of Kyoto, dominated by samurai warriors.**
➡ Having won political, economic, and military power, the Minamoto set up a government in Kamakura, east of Kyoto, dominated by samurai warriors.

Bağlaç Kısaltma Kuralları:

1. Zaman Farkı Yok / Active → *V-ing*
2. Zaman Farkı Yok / Passive → *V3-ed / being V3*
3. Zaman Farkı Var / Active → *Having V3*
4. Zaman Farkı Var / Passive → *Having been V3*

Yukarıdaki kurallara göre bağlaç kısaltmalarımızı yaparak cümleleri daha kısa hale getirebiliriz.

2. Kısaltma Sorularını Çözerken Nelere Dikkat Etmek Gerekir?

Verdiğiniz örneği dikkatlice incelediğimizde, bu tür soruların çözümüne adım adım nasıl yaklaşmamız gerektiğini açıkça görmekteyiz. Hadi adımları takip edelim ve doğru cevabı bulalım.

**ÇIKMIŞ SORU**

When dealing with a person ---- from a panic attack because of a recent trauma, the first-aider ---- conversation about the details of the event to avoid reinforcing the memory.

- A) suffered / may discourage B) to suffer / must discourage C) to be suffered / should discourage
D) having suffered / could discourage E) suffering / might discourage

1. Soru Kategorisini Belirleme:

Öncelikle bu sorunun kısaltma sorusu olduğunu anlamalıyız. **“Suffer”** fiili ve ardından bir nesne (“a person”) kullanıldığına göre bu bir relative clause kısaltma sorusudur. Yani burada kısaltma, “who suffers” gibi bir yapı üzerinden yapılmaktadır.

2. Kısaltma Türünü Belirleme: Relative clause kısaltmalarında aktif (etken) fiil yapılarında “V-ing”, pasif (edilgen) yapılarında ise “V3” ya da “V-ed” kullanılır. Ayrıca, belirli ifadelerin (superlative, sıra sayıları, modal ve the only gibi) önceden yer alması durumunda kısaltma “to V0” (etken) ya da “to be V3” (edilgen) formatında yapılır. Ancak burada böyle bir ifade görmüyoruz, dolayısıyla “to V0” ya da “to be V3” yapıları dışlanabilir.

3. Seçenekleri İnceleme:

- **A) suffered / may discourage:**
Buradaki “suffered” pasif bir yapı, ancak aktif bir yapı istiyoruz çünkü “a person” etken olarak tanımlanır. Bu yüzden “suffered” kullanılamaz.
- **B) to suffer / must discourage:**
“To suffer” yapısı, sıklıkla infinitive (mastarla) bir yapı olarak gelir ve burada da kısaltma yapılırken kullanılmaz. Bu da uygun değildir.
- **C) to be suffered / should discourage:**
Bu seçenek de “to be suffered” yapısındaki pasif yapıyı kullanıyor. Burada da “suffered” yerine aktif bir yapı bekliyoruz, bu yüzden doğru seçenek değil.
- **D) having suffered / could discourage:**
“Having suffered” doğru bir kısaltma yapısıdır ve burada “having” ile geçmişteki bir durumu anlatan aktif bir yapı kullanılmıştır. Ayrıca “could discourage” da uygun bir modal kullanım içeriyor. Bu seçenek, hem doğru yapıyı hem de anlamı doğru bir şekilde oluşturuyor.
- **E) suffering / might discourage:**
“Suffering” da doğru bir aktif kısaltma yapısıdır ve anlam bakımından doğru olabilir, ancak “having suffered” daha anlamlı bir kısaltma olacaktır. “Suffering” aktif bir yapı olmasına rağmen “having suffered” biraz daha net bir çözüm sunar.

4. Sonuç: Bu adımların sonucunda, doğru cevabın **D şıkkı** olduğunu söyleyebiliriz: **D) having suffered / could discourage**

Neden?

- “Having suffered” doğru bir relative clause kısaltmasıdır (aktif çekim).
- “Could discourage” de anlamı bozmadan doğru bir modal fiil kullanımıdır.

Bu tür sorulara yaklaşırken bu adımları izlemek doğru cevabı bulmanıza yardımcı olacaktır!

1. A comprehensive analysis on rising sea levels ---- that coastal cities ---- increasing risks due to unchecked urban development and rising temperatures over the last few decades.
- A) confirms / have been facing
B) confirmed / face
C) will confirm / would face
D) has confirmed / were facing
E) would confirm / had faced
2. The invention of the printing press in the 15th century ---- the way information was disseminated and ---- the foundation for mass literacy across Europe.
- A) had altered / has laid
B) altered / laid
C) was altering / had laid
D) has altered / was laying
E) alters / has been laying
3. According to current psychological research, excessive smartphone use ---- to impaired sleep quality and attention spans, yet many users still ---- their screen time.
- A) has been linked / increase
B) is linking / have increased
C) is being linked / are increasing
D) has linked / were increasing
E) was linked / continue
4. Even though recent experiments ---- the benefits of plant-based diets, a significant number of people still ---- highly processed foods regularly.
- A) had outlined / were consuming
B) outlined / would consume
C) have outlined / consume
D) has outlined / had consumed
E) were outlining / used to consume
5. Automation and machine learning ---- significant changes in the finance sector; simultaneously, these innovations ---- concerns over job security and ethics.
- A) had brought / have raised
B) brought / raise
C) have brought / are raising
D) bring / had raised
E) were bringing / raised
6. Despite years of investment in education, many rural regions still ---- difficulties in providing quality schooling, though improvements ---- in teacher training programs so far.
- A) faced / are being made
B) face / have been made
C) are facing / were made
D) have faced / will have been made
E) were facing / are making
7. The healthcare system in developing nations ---- a variety of complex issues, yet global collaboration suggests that long-term solutions ---- in the coming decades.
- A) had encountered / may have emerged
B) encounters / might have emerged
C) is encountering / could emerge
D) has encountered / have been emerging
E) would encounter / were emerging
8. Addressing the global food crisis ---- coordinated efforts across sectors, which ---- everything from sustainable farming to reducing waste.
- A) necessitated / would involve
B) necessitates / involves
C) had necessitated / had involved
D) will necessitate / involved
E) would necessitate / involves
9. Green technologies ---- traction in recent years as corporations and governments ---- to invest in renewable alternatives to fossil fuels.
- A) gained / had begun
B) are gaining / begin
C) have gained / have begun
D) gain / have been beginning
E) had gained / began
10. In the last decade, remote work ---- steadily due to digital connectivity, although some employers still ---- concerns about productivity and engagement.
- A) was increasing / were expressing
B) increases / have expressed
C) has increased / express
D) had increased / expressed
E) will increase / had expressed

11. As the Earth's population grows, water scarcity ---- a critical issue, and international bodies ---- urgent steps to manage this crisis.

- A) has become / should take
- B) is becoming / must take
- C) became / needed to take
- D) had become / could have taken
- E) will become / have taken

12. Although scientists ---- climate warnings for years, some governments still ---- to take decisive action to curb emissions.

- A) issue / fails
- B) have been issuing / fail
- C) are issuing / failed
- D) had issued / are failing
- E) issued / had failed

13. Despite technological innovation, cybersecurity threats ---- rapidly, and experts estimate that over a billion users ---- by cyberattacks in the next five years.

- A) evolved / had been targeted
- B) are evolving / will be targeted
- C) have evolved / were targeted
- D) were evolving / have targeted
- E) evolve / will have been targeted

14. In the last few years, virtual learning platforms ---- and they ---- a vital part in the education of millions during the pandemic.

- A) have expanded / have played
- B) expanded / had been playing
- C) are expanding / played
- D) had expanded / play
- E) were expanding / have played

15. Though environmental protection ---- greater attention globally, many regions only recently ---- implementing robust policies.

- A) had received / started
- B) receives / will start
- C) has received / have started
- D) was receiving / had started
- E) would receive / start

16. While many nations ---- to enforce the climate agreement, average temperatures ---- steadily, threatening coastal communities worldwide.

- A) strive / continue
- B) have strived / had continued
- C) are striving / are continuing
- D) strived / will continue
- E) had strived / were continuing

17. In early computing, data ---- through mechanical punch cards, whereas today, cloud systems ---- vast amounts of information instantly.

- A) was processed / deliver
- B) were processed / are delivering
- C) has been processed / has delivered
- D) had been processing / will deliver
- E) processed / delivers

18. Scientific breakthroughs throughout history ---- progress in medicine, but recent developments in genetic editing ---- the future of healthcare.

- A) led to / reshape
- B) have led to / could reshape
- C) are leading to / reshaped
- D) had led to / had reshaped
- E) were leading to / have reshaped

19. During the Enlightenment, intellectual movements ---- and several revolutionary ideas ---- through publications and debates.

- A) have emerged / were shared
- B) emerged / were shared
- C) had emerged / had shared
- D) were emerging / have shared
- E) were being emerged / shared

20. In the aftermath of World War I, European economies initially ---- from the devastation, but by the late 1920s, recovery ---- in some regions.

- A) suffered / had begun
- B) were suffering / was beginning
- C) had suffered / begins
- D) suffer / will have begun
- E) have suffered / was begun

21. Prior to the outbreak of World War I, tea ---- widespread popularity in many parts of Europe, yet it suddenly ---- as a scarce luxury due to disrupted trade routes.

- A) had gained / was considered
- B) was gaining / has been considered
- C) has gained / is not considered
- D) gained / had not been considered
- E) had been gaining / was not being considered

22. Over the past twenty years, global historians increasingly ---- the effects of infectious diseases on civilians during wartime, especially in how viruses ---- widespread panic and fatality.

- A) have studied / triggered
- B) are studying / have triggered
- C) had studied / were triggering
- D) study / would trigger
- E) have been studying / trigger

23. Domestication of animals ---- during the agricultural revolution roughly 10,000 years ago, but some findings indicate that selective breeding ---- even earlier in isolated regions.

- A) began / may have occurred
- B) had been beginning / might occur
- C) was beginning / used to occur
- D) has begun / was occurring
- E) had begun / would have occurred

24. New archaeological discoveries ---- that early domestication practices ---- in areas previously thought to be exclusively nomadic.

- A) suggest / might have emerged
- B) had suggested / would emerge
- C) were suggesting / were emerging
- D) have suggested / should have emerged
- E) suggest / must have emerged

25. Scientists named the virus based on its initial identification in monkeys in 1958, but it is now believed ---- to humans through wildlife or human contact.

- A) to transmit
- B) transmitting
- C) to have been transmitted
- D) to be transmitting
- E) to have transmitted

1. Human body temperature generally ---- around 37°C, but a series of modern studies show that average body heat ---- gradually over the centuries.
- A) remains / has declined
B) had remained / decreased
C) is remained / was decreasing
D) remained / had declined
E) has been remained / is decreasing
2. For decades, China's population trends ---- by state-mandated policies, especially the one-child rule, which ---- in the late 1970s to combat overpopulation.
- A) are shaping / had been introduced
B) were shaped / had been introduced
C) were being shaped / was introduced
D) had shaped / has been introduced
E) have been influenced / was introduced
3. Although the Industrial Revolution ---- monumental change to social structures, millions in newly urbanized areas still ---- to live in overcrowded and unsanitary conditions.
- A) had caused / continued
B) caused / continue
C) was causing / had continued
D) has caused / are continuing
E) caused / had continued
4. By the mid-1800s, the British East India Company gradually ---- authority to the Crown, which then ---- India directly until its independence.
- A) transferred / governed
B) had transferred / had governed
C) was transferring / governed
D) transfer/ has governed
E) has transferred / has governed
5. Although Gutenberg is credited with inventing the printing press, some historical accounts suggest that similar technologies ---- elsewhere and ---- independently.
- A) were invented / might have developed
B) had been invented / could have developed
C) may have been invented / developed
D) was being invented / had developed
E) have been invented / might develop
6. While Christopher Columbus ---- with exploring the New World, some records indicate that Norse seafarers ---- the continent centuries earlier.
- A) is credited / may have explored
B) was credited / might have explored
C) has been credited / could have explored
D) had been credited / would have explored
E) is being credited / should have explored
7. The origins of the French Revolution ---- from economic injustice and social division, although many argue that Enlightenment philosophy also ---- the public mindset.
- A) stemmed / shaped
B) were stemming / will shape
C) have stemmed / shapes
D) are stemming / would have shaped
E) had stemmed / had been shaping
8. Although the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand ---- as the immediate trigger for World War I, scholars agree that deeper geopolitical tensions ---- equally responsible.
- A) was seen / were
B) has been seen / are
C) is being seen / have been
D) had been seen / have
E) is seen / would have been
9. Though commonly ---- with 18th-century Britain, industrialization arguably ---- in earlier mercantile systems in Europe.
- A) associated / has its roots
B) was associating / is rooted
C) was associated / can be rooted
D) is associated / is rooting
E) has been associated / was rooting
10. Despite promising developments in clean energy, scientists argue it ---- sufficient to reverse the environmental consequences that fossil fuels ---- over the last century.
- A) may not be / have caused
B) is not being / were causing
C) cannot be / caused
D) should not be / had been causing
E) won't be / have been causing

11. The American Civil War, lasting from 1861 to 1865, ---- in the collapse of slavery and the consolidation of national identity.

- A) had resulted / would led
- B) has resulted / is led
- C) resulted / led
- D) was resulting / was led
- E) would result / had led

12. When first constructed, the Eiffel Tower ---- harsh criticism from Parisians, even though today it ---- one of the world's most beloved landmarks.

- A) had drawn / is
- B) was drawing / was
- C) drew / is
- D) was being drawn / was being
- E) has drawn / had been

13. The Great Pyramid of Giza ---- around two decades to build and ---- in approximately 2560 BC.

- A) took / was completed
- B) had taken / completed
- C) was taking / had been completed
- D) was taken / has completed
- E) was taking / has been completed

14. Though the Mayans ---- long before European colonizers arrived, their architectural and astronomical achievements still ---- modern experts.

- A) disappeared / astonished
- B) had disappeared / astonished
- C) have disappeared / are astonishing
- D) were disappearing / will astonish
- E) had been disappearing / astonish

15. The Enlightenment, a key philosophical shift in Europe, ---- political ideals and scientific reasoning that ---- modern democracies.

- A) had fostered / would influence
- B) fostered / influence
- C) was fostering / influenced
- D) has fostered / will be influencing
- E) fosters / have influenced

16. Television ---- into a global staple during the mid-1900s and since then ---- how societies receive news and entertainment.

- A) emerged / has changed
- B) has emerged / is changing
- C) had emerged / changed
- D) emerged / has changed
- E) was emerging / was changing

17. The Cold War, spanning nearly half a century, ---- a prolonged conflict of ideologies between global superpowers, mainly those ---- by the U.S. and the USSR.

- A) represented / led
- B) has represented / led
- C) was representing / had been led
- D) spanned / having led
- E) had spanned / to be leading

18. The Holocaust, which ---- during the Second World War, ---- a grim chapter in the record of human atrocities.

- A) occurred / remains
- B) was occurring / remains
- C) had occurred / remained
- D) has occurred / is remaining
- E) had been occurring / had remained

19. The Silk Road, which ---- trade between East and West for over a thousand years, ---- immense cultural exchange and connectivity.

- A) was connected / facilitated
- B) connected / has facilitated
- C) connected / facilitated
- D) has connected / had been facilitating
- E) was connecting / would have facilitated

20. The Black Death, devastating Europe in the 14th century, ---- mass mortality and ---- social transformation.

- A) brought / caused
- B) had brought / was causing
- C) brought / is causing
- D) have brought / has caused
- E) was bringing / was caused

21. The Cuban Missile Crisis ---- the world to the brink of nuclear war in 1962 and still ---- a moment of high geopolitical tension.

- A) has brought / is
- B) was bringing / remained
- C) brought / remains
- D) had brought / had remained
- E) brings / will remain

22. Scholars ---- ancient Egyptian hieroglyphs following the 1799 discovery of the Rosetta Stone, which ---- a key translation tool.

- A) deciphered / became
- B) have deciphered / becomes
- C) were deciphering / had become
- D) have been deciphering / is becoming
- E) were deciphered / was becoming

23. The annual migration of wildebeest across the Serengeti ---- one of nature's great spectacles and ---- millions of observers worldwide.

- A) is / captivates
- B) has / is captivating
- C) will be / captivated
- D) was / has captivated
- E) had / captivates

24. The Northern Lights ---- naturally in the polar skies and ---- by charged solar particles colliding with atmospheric gases.

- A) occur / are caused
- B) have occurred / are causing
- C) occurred / were caused
- D) have been occurring / have been caused
- E) were occurring / cause

25. Earth's oceans ---- carbon dioxide for decades, which ---- acidification threatening marine life like coral reefs.

- A) absorbed / has led to
- B) have absorbed / has led to
- C) absorb / will have led to
- D) had absorbed / leads to
- E) have been absorbing / led to

1. According to recent studies, the use of antibiotics in animal agriculture ----- to the development of antibiotic-resistant bacteria; as a result, there ----- an urgent need to find alternative methods for preventing and treating infections in livestock.
- A) contributes / could have been
B) has contributed / may be
C) contributed / can be
D) is contributing / would be
E) had contributed / might be
2. According to recent research, regular consumption of fruits and vegetables ----- a key factor in reducing the risk of chronic diseases such as cancer and heart disease; individuals who ----- at least five servings of fruits and vegetables per day are more likely to have better health outcomes.
- A) is / might eat
B) has been / should have eaten
C) will be / have to eat
D) was / would eat
E) had been / must eat
3. Studies suggest that maintaining a healthy weight and engaging in regular physical activity ----- to prevent the development of type 2 diabetes; individuals who ----- these lifestyle habits are less likely to develop the disease.
- A) might help / practiced
B) could help / had practiced
C) can help / practice
D) would help / will practice
E) have to help / have practiced
4. Recent studies ---- that regular consumption of green tea ---- numerous health benefits, including reducing the risk of cardiovascular disease and improving brain function.
- A) have been showing / need to have
B) show / have to have
C) showed / could have
D) have shown / can have
E) will show / might have
5. According to recent studies, a diet rich in whole foods and low in processed foods ---- to be an effective strategy for weight management and individuals who follow such a diet ---- improved metabolic health and a reduced risk of chronic diseases.
- A) was found / might experience
B) has been found / may experience
C) will be found / could experience
D) had been found / can experience
E) is found / have to experience
6. Despite significant improvements in medical technology, some diseases and health conditions still ---- a challenge for healthcare professionals; however, ongoing research and development offer hope that new treatments and cures ---- in the near future.
- A) are remaining / have to be discovered
B) will remain / would be discovered
C) have remained / were to be discovered
D) remain / can be discovered
E) remained / might be discovered
7. The use of electronic cigarettes ---- increasingly popular in recent years as a purportedly safer alternative to traditional cigarettes; however, recent research has shown that it ---- serious health risks, including lung damage and respiratory illness.
- A) became / could pose
B) has been becoming / need to pose
C) has become / may pose
D) is becoming / might pose
E) had become / can pose
8. Exposure to environmental pollutants such as air pollution and pesticides ---- the risk of developing certain health conditions, including cancer and respiratory disease and therefore many individuals ---- for stricter regulations to prevent these harmful substances.
- A) can increase / advocated
B) may increase / advocate
C) is supposed to increase / will advocate
D) might increase / would have advocate
E) must increase / is advocating

9. Sleep is essential for good health; however, many individuals ---- sleep disorders such as insomnia, which ---- their overall health and quality of life.

- A) suffered from / may damage
- B) have suffered from / should damage
- C) suffer from / can damage
- D) will suffer from / need to damage
- E) have been suffering from / ought to damage

10. Research suggests that social support ---- to play a critical role in mental health outcomes; individuals who have social connections ---- improved psychological well-being and reduced risk of mental illness.

- A) is known / may experience
- B) will be known / are to experience
- C) has been known / need to experience
- D) is being known / should be experience
- E) was known / might experience

11. Recent studies have suggested that exposure to blue light emitted from electronic devices ---- sleep and circadian rhythm so people ---- the use of electronic devices before bedtime.

- A) should disrupt / need to limit
- B) have to disrupt / must limit
- C) is to disrupt / may limit
- D) could disrupt / can limit
- E) may disrupt / should limit

12. While the COVID-19 pandemic ---- to challenge healthcare systems worldwide, new treatments and vaccines ---- available to combat the virus soon.

- A) has continued / would become
- B) continues / may become
- C) continued / can become
- D) will continue / is to become
- E) had continued / could become

13. Despite significant advancements in cancer treatment, many patients still ---- a difficult and uncertain journey, but ongoing research and development ---- to more effective therapies in the future.

- A) have faced / should lead to
- B) had faced / might lead to
- C) are facing / have to lead to
- D) face / may lead to
- E) faced / could lead to

14. The prevalence of chronic pain ---- a major public health issue, and healthcare providers ---- a multidisciplinary approach to managing this complex condition.

- A) will be / can take
- B) has been / would take
- C) is / must take
- D) was / should take
- E) had been / ought to take

15. Despite significant progress in reducing maternal mortality rates, healthcare providers ---- to work towards improving access to care so that fewer women ---- during pregnancy or childbirth.

- A) should continue / would injury
- B) could continue / should injury
- C) can continue / have to injury
- D) ought to continue / must injury
- E) must continue / can injury

16. While medical technology ---- significant strides in recent years, healthcare professionals ---- to be vigilant and monitor for potential risks and complications.

- A) has been making / was to continue
- B) made / must continue
- C) has made / should continue
- D) was making / can continue
- E) is making / is supposed to continue

17. Many countries around the world ---- with an aging population, and policymakers ---- in research to develop new solutions to address this issue.

- A) grappled / might invest
- B) was grappling / could invest
- C) are grappling / should invest
- D) has been grappling / would invest
- E) has grappled / could have invested

18. The COVID-19 pandemic ---- the importance of public health measures, such as social distancing and vaccination, that people ---- to follow to prevent the spread of infectious diseases.

- A) highlighted / ought to continue
- B) has been highlighting / can continue
- C) highlights / could continue
- D) has highlighted / should continue
- E) will highlight / might continue

19. Mental health disorders, including addiction and eating disorders, are a growing concern, and healthcare providers ---- a range of evidence-based treatments and support to those who ----.

- A) can offer / has affected
- B) ought to offer / was being affected
- C) should offer / are affected
- D) must offer / was affected
- E) could offer / will be affected

20. Healthcare providers ---- patient confidentiality and privacy, and ensure that patient data ---- securely and protected.

- A) could prioritize / will be stored
- B) should prioritize / was stored
- C) can prioritize / has been stored
- D) must prioritize / is stored
- E) ought to prioritize / was being stored

21. Research ---- that regular exercise ---- physical and mental health, and healthcare providers should encourage patients to incorporate exercise into their daily routines.

- A) showed / may improve
- B) has shown / can improve
- C) has been showing / should improve
- D) is showing / could improve
- E) shows / ought to improve

22. Health policy decisions ---- a significant impact on population health, and thus policymakers ---- the potential consequences of their actions carefully.

- A) could have / may consider
- B) may have / might consider
- C) need to have / ought to consider
- D) must have / are able to consider
- E) can have / must consider

23. Researchers ---- that climate change ---- the extinction of more than one-third of freshwater fish species by the end of the century.

- A) have been suggesting / should lead to
- B) is suggesting / can lead to
- C) have suggested / could lead to
- D) suggested / might lead to
- E) suggests / ought to lead to

24. According to a research article in Developmental Cell, the genetic mutations that ---- childhood brain tumors ---- from the fetal brain cells.

- A) is causing / are to originate
- B) caused / might originate
- C) have caused / should originate
- D) cause / may originate
- E) will cause / could originate

25. Scientists ---- a new species of insect that can survive in extremely hot temperatures, which ---- implications for understanding how species adapt to changing climate conditions.

- A) have been discovering / need to have
- B) have discovered / could have
- C) discover / ought to have
- D) is discovering / may have
- E) will discover / might have

1. Researchers suggest that increased greenhouse gas emissions ---- a significant impact on global temperatures and this ---- more extreme weather events.

- A) have had / should cause to
- B) would have / might cause to
- C) will have / could cause to
- D) is having / must cause to
- E) will have had / ought to cause to

2. A new type of solar panel that ---- electricity even in low light conditions ---- by Japanese scientists, which could potentially make it possible for solar panels to be used in areas with less sunlight.

- A) might generate / will have been developed
- B) could generate / was developed
- C) may generate / was being developed
- D) should generate / is developed
- E) can generate / has been developed

3. The United Nations has released a report warning that global warming ---- a rise in sea levels, leading to flooding of coastal areas, and recommending that governments ---- immediate action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

- A) can result in / would take
- B) could result in / must take
- C) should result in / have to take
- D) must result in / may take
- E) ought to result in / need to take

4. Many experts ---- that governments around the world ---- stronger action to address climate change in the past, and that it is now more urgent than ever to act.

- A) have believed / may have taken
- B) believed / could have taken
- C) have been believing / must have taken
- D) believe / should have taken
- E) is believing / ought to have taken

5. Scientists ---- the effects of deforestation for years, and finally they ---- a solution to prevent further damage to the ecosystem.

- A) have been studying / may have discovered
- B) will have studied / could have discovered
- C) have studied / was supposed to discover
- D) is studying / should have discovered
- E) had studied / must have discovered

6. Some companies ---- in green technologies and practices, and they ---- millions of dollars in energy costs by now.

- A) have been investing / should have saved
- B) is investing / could have saved
- C) have invested / must have saved
- D) invested / ought to have saved
- E) had invested / might have saved

7. The discovery of America by Christopher Columbus in 1492 ---- like a great triumph at the time, but it also ---- the enslavement and genocide of many indigenous peoples.

- A) should have seemed / was leading to
- B) might have seemed / led to
- C) could have seemed / had been leading to
- D) may have seemed / would have led to
- E) must have seemed / has been leading to

8. The construction of the Great Wall of China, completed in the Ming dynasty, ---- a massive effort of labor and resources, and it ---- to stand as a testament to the power and ingenuity of the Chinese civilization today.

- A) might have required / continued
- B) should have required / was continuing
- C) may have required / would have continued
- D) must have required / continues
- E) could have required / will have continued

9. Archaeologists have speculated that the ancient Mayan civilization ---- due to environmental factors, such as drought and deforestation, that they could have prevented if they ---- sustainable agricultural practices.

- A) might have collapsed / developed
- B) may have collapsed / had developed
- C) should have collapsed / have developed
- D) could have collapsed / was developing
- E) must have collapsed / had been developing

10. Governments ---- policies to reduce carbon emissions years ago; therefore, the use of fossil fuels greatly ---- global warming and environmental degradation.

- A) ought to have implemented / contributed to
- B) may have implemented / had contributed to
- C) could have implemented / will have contributed to
- D) should have implemented / has contributed to
- E) must have implemented / has been contributing to

11. Governments ---- funding for research and development of clean energy sources earlier; otherwise, the world ---- in a much better position to combat climate change.

- A) must have prioritized / has been
- B) should have prioritized / would be
- C) may have prioritized / would have been
- D) ought to have prioritized / will have been
- E) could have prioritized / had been

12. Corporations ---- in sustainable practices decades ago; consequently, the planet ---- irreversible damage to its ecosystems now.

- A) ought to have invested / has been facing
- B) could have invested / has faced
- C) might have invested / faced
- D) should have invested / is facing
- E) may have invested / faces

13. Environmental groups ---- for stronger regulations on carbon emissions long ago; as a result, the world ---- to keep global temperatures from rising above dangerous levels in recent times.

- A) could have pushed / was struggling
- B) must have pushed / have struggled
- C) may have pushed / will have struggled
- D) should have pushed / would have struggled
- E) ought to have pushed / have been struggling

14. Scientists ---- for decades that greenhouse gas emissions ---- catastrophic climate change; yet, little has been done to address the problem.

- A) have been warning / have to cause
- B) had warned / might cause
- C) is warning / may cause
- D) have warned / could cause
- E) will have warned / need to cause

15. The deforestation of the Amazon rainforest ---- earlier; now, the loss of biodiversity ---- fully.

- A) must have been addressed / could not be restored
- B) might have been addressed / does not have to be restored
- C) ought to have been addressed / cannot be restored
- D) could have been addressed / may not need to be restored
- E) should have been addressed / might not be restored

16. Recent studies suggest that the consumption of sugary drinks on a regular basis ---- the risk of developing cardiovascular diseases, and thus, health authorities ---- stricter regulations to limit their consumption.

- A) may increase / advocate
- B) might have increased / advocated
- C) can increase / would have advocated
- D) might increase / will advocate
- E) could have increased / were advocating

17. Despite some critics' complaints about its lack of practicality, a liberal arts education ----- to help students develop a wide range of skills that ----- valuable in many different careers.

- A) would appear / were
- B) have to appear / have been
- C) may appear / are
- D) might appear / had been
- E) should appear / will be

18. Researchers have found that people who drink coffee regularly ---- a lower risk of developing Alzheimer's disease; however, more research ----- to confirm this association.

- A) should have/ could be needed
- B) could have / must have been needed
- C) may have / might have been needed
- D) would have /must be needed
- E) may have /may be needed

19. In many cultures, it is believed that expressing gratitude regularly ----- to greater happiness and overall well-being; individuals who regularly ----- gratitude tend to be more positive and content.

- A) may lead / expressed
- B) can lead / would express
- C) could lead / express
- D) should lead / was expressing
- E) must lead / have expressed

20. The Nile River ---- a crucial role in the development of ancient Egypt and without the Nile, the Egyptians ----- establish a successful civilization.

- A) played / would not have been able to
- B) had played /should not have been able to
- C) used to play/ could not have been able to
- D) has played /will not have been able to
- E) has been playing / might not have been able to

21. Climate change is a pressing issue that requires immediate action and thus we ----- more sustainable practices and we ----- the effects of climate change.

- A) must implement / would mitigate
- B) have to implement / can mitigate
- C) could implement / should have mitigated
- D) should implement / might have mitigated
- E) might have implemented / must mitigate

22. The Great Barrier Reef, which is the world's largest coral reef system, ---- severe damage due to climate change and scientists predict that the reef ---- to disappear completely within the next few decades.

- A) is suffering / will continue
- B) has suffered / would continue
- C) would suffer / had continued
- D) suffers / may continue
- E) had suffered / might have continued

23. The industrial revolution in Europe ----- to the rise of modern capitalism; without it, the economic system we know today ----- so widespread.

- A) contributed / would not be
- B) contributes / will not be
- C) has contributed / is not
- D) will contribute / was not
- E) would contribute / has not been

24. The Mayan civilization ----- advanced knowledge in astronomy, mathematics, and engineering; without their contributions, our understanding of these fields ----- as advanced today.

- A) had developed / might not be
- B) develops / will not be
- C) was developing / is not
- D) developed / would not be
- E) would develop / was not

25. Historical records suggest that the ancient Maya civilization ---- astronomical events with remarkable accuracy; their astronomical knowledge and observations ---- a vital role in their daily life and religious practices.

- A) should be able to predict / have played
- B) have been able to predict / play
- C) had been able to predict / were playing
- D) would be able to predict / will play
- E) were able to predict / played

1. **Until now, it ---- that only modern humans, Homo sapiens, ---- the Americas simply because groups like Neanderthals died out more than a millennia ago.**
- A) is assumed / have reached
B) was assumed / had reached
C) is being assumed / were reaching
D) has been assumed / reached
E) had been assumed / would reach
2. **In the modern aeroplanes, several different types of internal combustion engine ---- to supply power, and two methods of propulsion ---- sometimes in combination.**
- A) have been used / were being employed
B) are being used / have been employed
C) were used / were being employed
D) are used / are employed
E) had been used / were employed
3. **The albatross ---- for a longer time than any other bird and ---- capable of covering 5000 kilometres in ten days.**
- A) can glide / has been proven
B) must glide / was being proven
C) should glide / is proven
D) may glide / was proven
E) need to glide / is being proven
4. **The prolific Southern novelist William Gilmore Simms ---- by his grandmother while his father ---- in the Creek Wars, which was the bloodiest regional war in the history of US.**
- A) has been raised / has been fighting
B) is raised / is fighting
C) was being raised / fought
D) was raised / was fighting
E) had been raised / had fought
5. **Many of the ancient Egyptian cities ---- away over time by the Nile, though Egypt's dry climate ---- the remains of some others.**
- A) were washed / preserved
B) are washed / preserves
C) were being washed / had preserved
D) had been washed / was preserving
E) have been washed / has preserved
6. **Settlements along the Nile River ---- at least 2,000 years before Egypt's first ruling dynasty ---- about 3100BC.**
- A) were existing / has been founded
B) have existed / is founded
C) existed / was founded
D) would exist / had been founded
E) had existed / was being founded
7. **New supercomputers ---- all over the world as companies ---- for new ways to handle intensive data processing tasks.**
- A) were being launched / looked
B) have been launched / were looking
C) will be launched / would look
D) are being launched / look
E) were launched / are looking
8. **In his book on aphasia, Sigmund Freud ---- the controversial but now generally accepted claim that language ---- in multiple brain regions.**
- A) has made / has been processed
B) was making / was processed
C) had made / is being processed
D) makes / will be processed
E) made / is processed
9. **On February 15th, 2022, just 19 days after he ---- office as his country's all-powerful president, Juan Orlando Hernandez ---- at his mansion in Tegucigalpa.**
- A) had left / had been arrested
B) has left / has been arrested
C) had been leaving / was being arrested
D) has been leaving / is arrested
E) left / was arrested
10. **The history of Alkmaar ---- back to the 9th century and it ---- well-known as a cheese-market city.**
- A) may have been traced / was
B) could be traced / could be
C) should be traced / will be
D) might have been traced / had been
E) can be traced / is

11. Originally, the name almoner ---- in the Middle Ages to the member of a monastery or a court, who ---- charity money to poor.
- A) had been given / would distribute
B) was given / distributed
C) was being given / had distributed
D) has been given / was distributing
E) is given / has distributed
12. Black rhinos ---- by the International Union for Conservation of Nature as critically endangered; but, in the wild, their numbers ---- to more than 5,000 from a historic low point.
- A) have been listed / doubled
B) were listed / had doubled
C) are listed / have doubled
D) had been listed / were doubling
E) are being listed / would double
13. Since people ---- to unearth it in 2018, Iran ---- with developed countries in terms of uranium enrichment capacity.
- A) have started / raced
B) were starting / races
C) start / has raced
D) had started / was racing
E) started / has been racing
14. Since atmospheric pressure ---- even at the sea level, according to the weather, barometric measurements of altitude ---- for temperature and humidity of the air.
- A) has varied / may have been corrected
B) varied / should be corrected
C) varies / must be corrected
D) would vary / could have been corrected
E) had varied / have to be corrected
15. All his life, Auguste Comte ---- that advance in human happiness ---- only by each person eliminating his own selfish instincts.
- A) has stated / has to be attained
B) was stating / must have been attained
C) had stated / could have been attained
D) is stating / had better be attained
E) stated / can be attained
16. Having roused the suspicion of the corruption in 1842 when his book *The History of the Sicilian Vespers* ----, Michele Amari ---- some years in exile in Paris.
- A) was published / spent
B) has been published / has spent
C) had been published / had spent
D) was being published / spend
E) would be published / was spending
17. Spectrum Analysis, which ---- by astronomers for the chemical analysis of the stars, ---- the presence of invisible elements and components.
- A) was being used / managed to detect
B) is used / can detect
C) was used / may have detected
D) is being used / should detect
E) has been used / must detect
18. The earliest attempts at scientific analysis ---- in the 16th century by the German metallurgist George Bauer, who ---- techniques for identifying metals and ores.
- A) have been made / has developed
B) are made / develops
C) were being made / had developed
D) were made / developed
E) had been made / was developing
19. The term 'ancien regime (old order)' ---- to describe the political and social institutions in France that ---- away by the revolution in 1789.
- A) has been used / are being swept
B) was used / have been swept
C) had been used / were being swept
D) is used / were swept
E) is being used / are swept
20. During the 1500s BC, the mineral wealth of Sierra Nevada ---- easily accessible by Guadalquivir River and ---- to the very early development of the region.
- A) was being made / had led
B) has been made / has led
C) had been made / was leading
D) was made / led
E) would be made / is leading

1. Arthralgia is a medical condition that ---- the result of a disease in the joint as in rheumatoid spondylitis, or it ---- about artificially during a surgical operation.
- A) should be / must be brought
B) may be / can be brought
C) must have been / might be brought
D) might be / should have been brought
E) could have been / ought to be brought
2. French dramatist Abrial Anouilh ---- considerable international success since the Second World War and many of his plays ---- into English.
- A) had / had been translated
B) had had / were translated
C) has had / have been translated
D) has / are translated
E) has been having / were being translated
3. The Termite, or ant family, ---- some 19,000 known species, but new species ---- to it in astonishing numbers every year.
- A) contained / have been added
B) contains / are added
C) has contained / are being added
D) is containing / were being added
E) was containing / were added
4. The Name 'Latin Anthology' ---- to a modern collection of poems, epigrams and fragments of a number of authors who ---- in the late Latin era up to the 6th century A.D.
- A) was given / have flourished
B) has been given / were flourishing
C) will be given / flourish
D) is given / flourished
E) had been given / had flourished
5. Petralogy ---- since ancient times as a product of reduction of minerals, and was thought ---- a variety of lead once.
- A) was known / to have been
B) has been known / to be
C) is known / being
D) was being known / having been
E) had been known / to being
6. The city Anka ---- on the right bank of the broad Scroll River, which ---- in the distance with open farmland beyond.
- A) lies / may be seen
B) is lying / could have been seen
C) lied / have to be seen
D) was lying / must have been seen
E) has lied / should be seen
7. Anxiety ---- in intensity from low to extreme uneasiness, and ---- by physical distress such as constriction of the stomach or chest.
- A) must range / is being accompanied
B) could range / was accompanied
C) may range / is accompanied
D) should range / has been accompanied
E) might range / had been accompanied
8. Since South America's racial policies ---- at the General Assembly of the United Nations, they ---- the subject of raging international controversy.
- A) were raised / have been
B) have been raised / were
C) had been raised / used to be
D) were being raised / have had to be
E) are raised / are
9. Apelles, an ancient Greek painter, ---- by most classical writers to be the greatest Greek painter; but none of his works ---- today.
- A) is considered / had survived
B) has been considered / is surviving
C) is being considered / survives
D) was being considered / survived
E) was considered / has survived
10. According to the ancient Greeks, to escape the loving attentions of Apollo, Daphne ---- into a bush, a plant which thus ---- sacred to Apollo.
- A) has been transformed / has become
B) was transformed / became
C) is transformed / becomes
D) was being transformed / would become
E) had been transformed / was becoming

11. As soon as Joe Biden ---- U.S. president, he ---- his priorities clear by appointing a panel of distinguished experts to advise him on the coronavirus pandemic.
- A) was being elected / had made
B) was elected / made
C) has been elected / has made
D) is elected / will make
E) had been elected / was making
12. Despite decades of warning about the potential for a deadly global pandemic, public health systems worldwide ---- completely off-guard when the COVID-19 ---- out.
- A) have been caught / has broken
B) were caught / broke
C) will be caught / breaks
D) were being caught / was breaking
E) had been caught / had broken
13. In 1904, John Anouilh – a famous psychologist of his time – ---- by the German Minister of Education to devise a test so that psychologically abnormal students ---- for special teaching.
- A) was appointed / could be found
B) has been appointed / might be found
C) had been appointed / should be found
D) would be appointed / may be found
E) was being appointed / must be found
14. Biophysics ---- in the 17th century, particularly by T. G. Borelli, who ---- to apply mechanical laws to the study of animal motion.
- A) has been developed / has attempted
B) was being developed / had attempted
C) had been developed / was attempting
D) was developed / attempted
E) is developed / attempts
15. Wild birds, their nests and eggs ---- complete protection in England now, with the exception of certain birds which ---- for food or sports only during the open season.
- A) had / might be shot
B) have had / must be shot
C) are having / should be shot
D) have / may be shot
E) will have / can be shot
16. All British bishops ---- the right to sit in the parliament previously, but now the number of bishops in the House of Lords ---- to 35.
- A) have had / has been confined
B) had / is confined
C) were having / was confined
D) had had / was being confined
E) would have / had been confined
17. With the transfer of the imperial government to Constantinople, British ---- to be ruled by the Byzantine emperors as part of the Romans until it ---- by the Ottoman Empire.
- A) was continuing / had been overrun
B) continued / was overrun
C) has continued / has been overrun
D) had continued / was being overrun
E) continues / is overrun
18. The young branch of bittersweet plant ---- in autumn for medicinal use by herbalists, who ---- them for treating chronic rheumatism and certain skin complaints.
- A) are being collected / will prepare
B) were collected / are preparing
C) have been collected / were preparing
D) will be collected / have prepared
E) are collected / prepare
19. Currently, making cell batteries that ---- a lot of energy safely for the transition from fossil fuels to renewable energies, including wind, water and solar, ---- to be the next possible breakthrough in science.
- A) can store / is considered
B) could have stored / has been considered
C) might store / was considered
D) should store / is being considered
E) would store / had been considered
20. The rubber boa ---- by the people for its meat and skin, which ---- in the manufacture of clothes and leather goods after the application of suitable dressing.
- A) has been hunted / is being used
B) was hunted / was being used
C) is being hunted / will be used
D) will be hunted / has been used
E) is hunted / is used

1. If the world's governments ---- more action to address climate change, the consequences ---- catastrophic for future generations.
 - A) take / will not be
 - B) took / would not be
 - C) have taken / will be
 - D) will take / can not be
 - E) would take / may have been

2. If the Earth's magnetic field ----, the planet ---- vulnerable to solar wind and cosmic radiation.
 - A) weakened / would become
 - B) weakens / became
 - C) had weakened / would have become
 - D) will weaken / becomes
 - E) would weaken / has become

3. If the rate of deforestation ----, many species of animals ---- their natural habitats.
 - A) does not decrease / might lose
 - B) has not decreased / would have lost
 - C) did not decrease / would lose
 - D) has not been decreasing / could have lost
 - E) were not decreasing / might have lost

4. If a planet's atmospheric pressure decreases, it ---- the boiling point of liquids on the planet's surface, and ---- the rate of evaporation.
 - A) will decrease / increase
 - B) may decrease/ would have increased
 - C) could increase / increases
 - D) would decrease / increased
 - E) had been decreasing / would increase

5. If the presence of a specific protein is disrupted, it ---- a cascade of cellular events that ---- to the development of certain diseases.
 - A) will cause / will have led
 - B) could have caused / would lead
 - C) can cause / lead
 - D) has caused / are leading
 - E) would cause / had led

6. If the current rate of global warming ---- constant over the next few decades, it ---- in a catastrophic rise in sea levels and more frequent extreme weather events.
 - A) remains / may result
 - B) remained / would result
 - C) had remained / could have resulted
 - D) will remain / should result
 - E) has remained / might have resulted

7. If the ecological balance of an ecosystem ----, it ---- to the extinction of some species and a decline in the overall biodiversity of the area.
 - A) is disrupted / can lead
 - B) was disrupted / could have led
 - C) will be disrupted / may lead
 - D) has been disrupted / might have led
 - E) had been disrupted / would have led

8. If the current rate of ice melting in Antarctica and Greenland ---- further, it ---- in a significant rise in sea levels and the collapse of major ice sheets.
 - A) is accelerated / could result
 - B) had been accelerated / might have resulted
 - C) was accelerated / can result
 - D) has been accelerated / may result
 - E) will be accelerated / should result

9. If the early universe ---- a period of inflationary expansion, as many cosmologists believe, it ---- possible to detect the faint signature of gravitational waves in the cosmic microwave background radiation.
 - A) underwent / may be
 - B) undergoes / could have been
 - C) had undergone / might have been
 - D) has undergone / would be
 - E) will undergo / should have been

10. If the use of fossil fuels ---- unchecked, the concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere ---- to increase at an alarming rate, potentially leading to irreversible climate change.
 - A) will be left / should continue
 - B) was left / would have continue
 - C) had been left / could have continued
 - D) is left / will continue
 - E) has been left / might have continued

11. If a geological era is considered as having experienced a significant period of mass extinctions, it ---- the end-Permian extinction event, which ---- the disappearance of over 95% of marine species and over 70% of terrestrial vertebrate species approximately 252 million years ago.
- A) may be / followed
B) would be / follow
C) used to be / had followed
D) must be / have followed
E) had to be / were following
12. If global emissions of greenhouse gases ---- significantly, it ---- possible to limit global warming to within safe levels.
- A) will not be reduced / should not be
B) were not reduced / cannot be
C) had not been reduced / would not have been
D) are not reduced / may not be
E) have not been reduced / might not have been
13. If a region can be described as "biologically diverse," it ---- that a variety of species ---- within it.
- A) must indicate / will coexist
B) would indicate / have coexisted
C) should indicate / had coexisted
D) may indicate / coexist
E) have to indicate / were coexisting
14. If an age could ever be rightfully called a "period of stagnation" in the history of agriculture, it ---- the first half of the 20th century, during which traditional farming practices ---- widespread.
- A) have to be / had been prevailing
B) would be / prevailed
C) could be / had prevailed
D) must be / have prevailed
E) may be / were prevailing
15. If a place could ever be rightfully called a "paradise," it ---- the lush tropical islands that ---- the Pacific Ocean.
- A) may be / dot
B) would be / dotted
C) used to be / was dotting
D) must be / have dotted
E) had to be / are dotting
16. If governments ---- more action to reduce carbon emissions, the effects of climate change ---- less catastrophic for future generations.
- A) had taken / would be
B) would take / will have been
C) will take / had been
D) take / are
E) have taken / might be
17. If agricultural companies ---- in sustainable farming practices, they ---- a positive impact on the environment.
- A) invest / can have
B) had invested / might have
C) will invest / have had
D) would invest / had had
E) invest / would have
18. If the Black Death ---- in the 14th century, European history ---- different in the following centuries.
- A) did not occur / would be
B) has not occurred / could have been
C) had not occurred / might have been
D) does not occur / will have been
E) would have occurred / may have been

19. If the Ottomans ---- successfully Vienna in 1683, the balance of power in Europe ----.

- A) were conquering / could have been affected
- B) had conquered / might have been affected
- C) have conquered / will have been affected
- D) conquer / will be affected
- E) could conquer / would be affected

20. If the French Revolution ----, the political landscape of Europe ---- differently in the 19th century.

- A) does not take place / may develop
- B) did not take place / could develop
- C) had not taken place / might have developed
- D) have not taken place / would have developed
- E) will not take place / might develop

21. If sustainable agricultural practices ---- widely, it ---- increased crop yields and reduced environmental damage caused by traditional farming methods.

- A) had adopted / would lead to
- B) were adopted / would have led to
- C) have adopted / might lead to
- D) are adopted / can lead to
- E) are being adopted / could lead to

22. If precision farming techniques ---- to be refined and implemented, it ---- more efficient use of resources and higher productivity for farmers.

- A) are continuing / could result in
- B) continue / may result in
- C) continued / would have resulted in
- D) could continue / can result in
- E) have continued / might result in

23. If advancements in genetic engineering technology ---- by appropriate ethical considerations and regulations, there ---- a risk of unintended consequences such as unforeseen ecological impacts and loss of biodiversity.

- A) will not be accompanied / would be
- B) have not been accompanied / could be
- C) had not been accompanied / might be
- D) were not accompanied / can be
- E) are not accompanied / may be

24. Great technology solutions ---- effective enough for any company if they ---- inefficiently in that company.

- A) wouldn't have been / were used
- B) weren't / were being used
- C) cannot be / may be used
- D) hadn't been / would have been used
- E) will not be / are used

25. If climate change ---- to worsen, it ---- significant negative effects on global agriculture, including decreased crop yields, altered growing seasons, and increased susceptibility to pests and diseases.

- A) has continued / could have
- B) continues / will have
- C) continued / may have
- D) had continued / might have been
- E) is continuing / would have

1. If agricultural practices ----, it ---- soil degradation and a decline in crop yields, negatively impacting food security and economic development.
- A) were not improved / may lead to
B) would not be improved / could lead to
C) have not been improved / might lead to
D) are not improved / can lead to
E) cannot be improved / would lead to
2. If advancements in artificial intelligence and automation ---- carefully, it ---- job displacement and other unintended societal consequences.
- A) are not regulated / will contribute to
B) have not been regulated / might contribute to
C) are not being regulated / could contribute to
D) cannot be regulated / would contribute to
E) were not regulated / would have contributed to
3. If regulations on the use of antibiotics in agriculture ----, it ---- the development of antibiotic-resistant bacteria, posing a significant threat to public health.
- A) are not being enforced / would lead to
B) were not enforced / may lead to
C) are not enforced / can lead to
D) have not been enforced / might lead to
E) had not been enforced / could have led to
4. If the global demand for seafood ---- to increase, it ---- overfishing and the collapse of important marine ecosystems.
- A) were to continue / can cause to
B) continues / may cause to
C) is continuing / might cause to
D) has continued / would cause to
E) would continue / could cause to
5. If the use of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) in agriculture ---- properly, it ---- negative impacts on biodiversity and human health.
- A) was not regulated / can have
B) had not been regulated / would have
C) is not regulated / may have
D) has not been regulated / might have
E) would not be regulated / could have
6. If the global community ---- to take decisive action on climate change, it ---- irreversible ecological damage and threaten the survival of human civilization.
- A) fails / will bring about
B) failed / would have brought about
C) would fail / could bring about
D) had failed / might have brought about
E) has failed / would bring about
7. If the Cold War ---- into a full-scale nuclear war, it ---- the course of world history.
- A) escalates / affects
B) escalated / will affect
C) had escalated / would have affected
D) would escalate / will have affected
E) has escalated / would affect
8. If we ---- action to address the issue of plastic pollution in our oceans, it ---- devastating effects on marine wildlife and the health of our planet's oceans.
- A) had not taken / would have had
B) do not take / can have
C) did not take / could have had
D) have not taken / might have
E) will not take / may have
9. If we ---- in research and development of new medical treatments, we ---- a future in which many diseases remain incurable and untreatable.
- A) did not invest / could have faced
B) will not invest / may face
C) have not invested / could face
D) do not invest / may face
E) had not invested / would have faced
10. If the concentration of CO2 in the atmosphere ---- 450 parts per million, it ---- irreversible damage to marine ecosystems.
- A) exceed / would have caused to
B) will exceed / can cause to
C) exceeds / may cause to
D) has exceeded / might cause to
E) would exceed / could cause to

11. If the mutation rate of a virus ---- significantly, it ---- the development of new strains that are resistant to existing vaccines.

- A) has increased / might bring about
- B) had increased / would have brought about
- C) increases / may bring about
- D) would increase / could bring about
- E) is increasing / would bring about

12. If the level of a drug in a patient's bloodstream ---- too high, it ---- adverse side effects that could be life-threatening.

- A) was / would have caused
- B) will be / can cause
- C) had been / could have caused
- D) has been / could cause
- E) is / may cause

13. If the pH of a liquid ---- below 7, it ---- acidic and could damage potentially living organisms.

- A) falls / may be considered
- B) has fallen / would have been considered
- C) would fall / should be considered
- D) will fall / have to be considered
- E) fell / can be considered

14. If the structural reliability of a bridge ---- due to material fatigue, it ---- tragic failure, endangering the lives of those who use the bridge.

- A) will be compromised / could lead to
- B) would be compromised / can lead to
- C) has been compromised / might have led to
- D) is compromised / may lead to
- E) was compromised / should lead to

15. If the level of ozone-depleting substances in the atmosphere ----, the size of the giant ozone hole ---- much larger today.

- A) had not been reduced / would be
- B) has not been reduced / might have been
- C) was not reduced / should have been
- D) could not be reduced / might be
- E) was being reduced / may be

16. If the gene updating technology ---- to advance at its current step, it ---- possible to overcome genetic diseases in humans within the next decade.

- A) continued / should be
- B) would continue / must be
- C) is continuing / might have been
- D) continues / may be
- E) has continued / could have been

17. If the speed of light ---- faster than it is, the laws of physics as we know them ---- essentially.

- A) will be / can be revised
- B) has been / would have been revised
- C) is / will be revised
- D) had been / could have been revised
- E) were / would be revised

18. If the cost of clean energy technologies ---- to decrease, they ---- gradually competitive with traditional fossil fuels.

- A) continued / might have become
- B) may continue / will become
- C) continues / can become
- D) had continued / could have become
- E) has continued / would have become

19. If the population growth level in developing countries ----, the worry on natural resources and base ---- unsustainable.

- A) will not slow down / has become
- B) does not slow down / will become
- C) had not been slowing down / would have become
- D) has not slowed down / would become
- E) did not slow down / may become

20. If the deterioration of ocean water ---- due to absorption of atmospheric carbon dioxide, marine organisms with calcium shells ---- severely impacted.

- A) increases / may be
- B) increased / has been
- C) would increase / might be
- D) could increase / will be
- E) had increased / would be

21. If the Higgs particle ---- in 2016, the Model of particle physics ---- still incomplete.

- A) was not discovered / could be
- B) has not been discovered / will have been
- C) had not been discovered / would be
- D) is not discovered / may be
- E) could not be discovered / might be

22. If the ocean currents suddenly ---- due to climate global warming, it ---- an overwhelming impact on global weather patterns.

- A) have stopped / might have
- B) stopped / will have
- C) had stopped / would have had
- D) were to stop / would have
- E) is to stop / could have

23. If a giant star ---- a supernova explosion, it ---- an huge amount of energy that could trigger the formation of new stars.

- A) undergoes / might release
- B) had undergone / will release
- C) were to undergo / would release
- D) underwent / has released
- E) would undergo / may release

24. If the hotness of a star ---- beyond a definite point, it ---- the star contracting and eventually becoming a white dwarf.

- A) would decrease / might result in
- B) has been decreasing / will result in
- C) had decreased / may have resulted in
- D) decreased / would result in
- E) did not increase / should result in

25. If an individual ---- to a high dose of radiation, it ---- the risk of developing lung cancer and other health problems.

- A) is exposed / may increase
- B) had been exposed / would have increased
- C) will be exposed / can increase
- D) would be exposed / could increase
- E) was exposed / could have increased

1. Today, we know that the more we use antibiotics, the faster virus develop a resistance to them ---- many doctors are giving out fewer antibiotics than they used to.
- A) apart from
B) notwithstanding
C) therefore
D) as if
E) despite the fact that
2. The hole in the ozone layer over Antarctica has grown bigger this year than at any time ---- scientists began measuring it fifteen years ago.
- A) as soon as
B) before
C) by the time
D) when
E) since
3. If you do go to the visa office, the entry permission officer may not ask to speak to you ---- he needs to clarify certain points.
- A) unless
B) so that
C) in case of
D) on grounds of
E) but for
4. Many poor farm families in the state of Utah lost their farms ---- severe dry weather.
- A) despite
B) as a result of
C) therefore
D) in contrast
E) because
5. Learning can be detrimentally affected by ---- a child feeling dejected ---- increased time lost from school.
- A) either / nor
B) both / and
C) no sooner / when
D) neither / or
E) hardly / than
6. ---- people do not have to remember many telephone numbers, they often use a telephone directory and look up their requirements by known, easily memorable names.
- A) Thereby
B) In case
C) In order that
D) Due to
E) Regardless of
7. ---- much you experience sailing, there will always be something new to learn about it.
- A) As
B) Though
C) Owing to
D) However
E) No matter
8. Nicotine is as addictive as many illegal drugs ---- many addicted need to make several attempts to quit before they finally succeed.
- A) thanks to
B) nevertheless
C) in addition to
D) even if
E) consequently
9. Buying used cars at any time is always risky ---- you are a qualified mechanic and know all there is to know about buying a second hand car.
- A) providing
B) since
C) unless
D) but for
E) on condition that
10. ---- little space you have in your garden, it's always possible to grow something to plant.
- A) Hence
B) No matter how
C) So
D) Although
E) Furthermore

11. ---- its weight, depleted uranium is used to strengthen missiles, shells and bullets so when a shell hits a target such as a tank, the metal burns and creates an extremely hot radioactive dust.
- A) As a result
B) Though
C) Owing to
D) Because
E) In addition
12. Cultural tradition is ---- a permanentness that the humans create and pass on generation after generation.
- A) such
B) so
C) as
D) very
E) too
13. ---- the world is populated by over eight billion people, the number of people who can afford to be online and have the technological background to operate a computer is quite small and finite.
- A) However
B) While
C) On account of
D) No matter
E) In the event of
14. In Maryland, many Americans have built underground shelters and stored their foods ---- a tornado destroys their houses.
- A) providing that
B) in order that
C) in case
D) otherwise
E) unless
15. Thousands of coastlines are closed every year ---- heavy rains cause waste from drainage systems to overflow into the ocean.
- A) with the aim of
B) hence
C) as
D) on the other hand
E) as a result of

16. By 1715, the collection in the Library of Congress in California had grown to about four thousand books; ----, all the books were destroyed that year-during America's war against German.
- A) In spite of
B) nevertheless
C) seeing that
D) besides
E) for instance
17. It must be kept in mind that there is no secret of success ---- hard work.
- A) though
B) since
C) no matter
D) but
E) as a consequence
18. ---- a rise at the opening of the Chinees stock market today, experts estimate the current situation as not very favourable.
- A) However
B) Because
C) Consequently
D) Although
E) Despite
19. It is hard to pleasure everyone ---- they were of equal worth when we see differences between individuals, and apparently differences between groups of people.
- A) such as
B) however
C) as if
D) in spite of
E) provided
20. ---- being the most popular eating fruit in some countries, the strawberry is used in various meals serving as an important staple food.
- A) For fear that
B) As if
C) As a result
D) Further
E) In addition to

1. ---- no new VW Beetles of the original design have been made in Europe since 1978, it is still one of the most recognizable cars on the continent.
- A) Even though
B) Nonetheless
C) Despite
D) No matter
E) In contrast
2. The Jasons will move to California ---- they manage to find a buyer for their flat in Maryland.
- A) the moment
B) by the time
C) as a result
D) since
E) so soon
3. Jack broke his leg in the football match last week; ----, he won't be able to captain the team for the rest of the semester.
- A) since
B) thus
C) for
D) lest
E) while
4. I'm not too busy with work to talk on the phone at the moment; ----, I have just started my one-hour break.
- A) despite the fact
B) in order that
C) whenever
D) on the contrary
E) because of
5. Don't worry! We'll have completed the robotic arms ---- you come to collect them.
- A) while
B) until
C) since
D) by the time
E) now that
6. The moment that the sun reappears just ---- a total solar eclipse is known as a "diamond ring".
- A) as soon as
B) when
C) while
D) before
E) after
7. Sharon has got a hooper in her balcony ---- she doesn't always have to feed her cat.
- A) nonetheless
B) whenever
C) in order that
D) moreover
E) as though
8. The hurricane outside is getting worse, ---- the display on the satellite TV is really bad.
- A) and so
B) such as
C) while
D) no matter
E) because
9. When DH. Lawrence died, most of what was written about him was hostile; ---- today he is widely recognized as an important writer.
- A) in spite of
B) what is more
C) as a result
D) all the same
E) so long as
10. I preferred the red and black shoes; ----, they're cheaper than the ones that you just showed me.
- A) since
B) thus
C) despite
D) lest
E) besides

11. ---- the Internet isn't connected, I can't find out whether there are any concerts this weekend or not.

- A) By the time
- B) So long as
- C) In order that
- D) No sooner
- E) On account of

12. Our former CIO was understanding when difficulties arose; ----, our new one is inflexible and intolerant.

- A) even though
- B) seeing that
- C) consequently
- D) in contrast
- E) for fear that

13. The author Vladimir N. wrote novels in ---- his native Russian ---- in French, which he learned when he was a child.

- A) much / than
- B) not only / or
- C) such / that
- D) either / but
- E) both / and

14. ---- the end of the First World War, Transylvania was a part of the Kingdom of Hungary.

- A) Just as
- B) As soon as
- C) By the time
- D) While
- E) Until

15. Romania had been on the winning side in the conflict; ----, it was awarded the whole of Yugoslavia in the peace treaty of 1920.

- A) owing to
- B) as a result
- C) nevertheless
- D) so that
- E) because of

16. ---- the fact that a large number of the people in the province were Hungarians, who wanted to remain within Hungary, the council decided to break away from the union

- A) despite
- B) however
- C) therefore
- D) because
- E) whereas

17. The pan caught fire and set the kitchen alight ---- Jeremy was trying to cook a romantic dinner for his girlfriend.

- A) once
- B) while
- C) until
- D) before
- E) whereas

18. There isn't much to be learned from this reserach; ----, it will cost too much money to continue with it.

- A) on the contrary
- B) moreover
- C) even though
- D) despite
- E) so long as

19. Andrea drove through some small back and narrow streets ---- avoid the traffic jam on Boulevard.

- A) for the purpose of
- B) seeing that
- C) in order to
- D) so that
- E) owing to

20. Sharon eventually found a rare copy of a work by Gaspar da Carvajal, ---- unfortunately someone had written lecture notes inside of it.

- A) while
- B) once
- C) until
- D) but
- E) despite

1. When Afro-Indians were captured and brought to the Americas, slave traders kept them in the bottom of the slave ships ---- they lived chained as close as sardines in a can.
- A) that
B) which
C) who
D) whose
E) where
2. The world famous footballer Ronaldo had very impressive and interesting football skills, ---- enhanced his career.
- A) that
B) whom
C) whose
D) where
E) which
3. The 4th century in China was the beginning of a period of reigning dynasties ---- tradition was to educate each family's firstborn in the Samurai way.
- A) which
B) that
C) whom
D) whose
E) who
4. Somalia, ---- ended in the early 1980s, was a policy of racial segregation in West Africa.
- A) whom
B) what
C) that
D) whose
E) which
5. Daily workers are those ---- do not have an implicit or explicit contract for ongoing employment.
- A) when
B) which
C) who
D) where
E) whom
6. Ranching has had a devastating effect on the Rain Forest ---- large areas of forest have been turned into meadow.
- A) that
B) where
C) whom
D) when
E) which
7. When you find the people with ---- you want to work, you have come a long way toward reaching your goal.
- A) that
B) which
C) whom
D) what
E) who
8. The World Parliament against A and H Bombs is held in Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August, the month ---- atomic bombs were dropped on those cities.
- A) which
B) where
C) what
D) that
E) whose
9. Vampire bats are the only existing mammals the diet ---- consists exclusively of blood.
- A) of which
B) when
C) who
D) from whom
E) whose
10. The Aztecs, ---- lived in Mexico from about 1200 through 1400 AD, carved a giant sun stone which performed as a type of calendar.
- A) whom
B) where
C) when
D) who
E) that

11. During the night ---- flowers are working on their roots and not producing any of their own oxygen the need for fresh air is very important.

- A) where
- B) which
- C) to which
- D) in whose
- E) when

12. More than one billion people in the world live in insufficiency, ---- go hungry to bed every day.

- A) all of them
- B) some of whom
- C) with which
- D) which
- E) none of which

13. Traditional medical practises have a strong link with the culture in ---- they were established, and the right to control and keep them should be respected.

- A) where
- B) that
- C) which
- D) when
- E) who

14. Pointy whales hunt fish, squid and seals ---- they catch with their teeth.

- A) that
- B) when
- C) of whom
- D) where
- E) of which

15. On 22 October, 72 children and 20 elderly people were come together with family members ---- they had been separated by the war in southern Sudan.

- A) at which
- B) who
- C) that
- D) from whom
- E) which

16. In some countries a musical work is not in copyright 40 years after the end of the year ---- the work is first published.

- A) at whom
- B) which
- C) on which
- D) from whom
- E) in which

17. Plants are complex living organisms ---- growth, appearance, condition and durability are greatly influenced by the environmental conditions.

- A) that
- B) whose
- C) which
- D) whom
- E) who

18. Turkish archaeologists have found what they claim is Europe's oldest skeleton ---- they have named Queen Elisabeth because the woman had nearly perfect set of teeth.

- A) where
- B) whose
- C) that
- D) of which
- E) to whom

19. Many of the bald eagles ---- migrate to Florida each year are finding that storms have blown away their nests or the trees ---- they were built.

- A) that / on which
- B) where / which
- C) which / that
- D) whose / where
- E) when / whose

20. In Turkey, the kind of spices and herbs ---- are used to delicately flavour the meat varies from region to region.

- A) whom
- B) which
- C) where
- D) when
- E) who

1. The only role ---- was ever played by Jason O'Neill was the Monte Cristo, although he played it about 6,000 times.
- A) when
B) whom
C) -
D) whose
E) which
2. On my table I have many documents ----, but I can't be concerned with them today.
- A) signed
B) signing
C) to sign
D) being signed
E) sign
3. It is we ---- are organizing the fireworks display for graduation party this year.
- A) who
B) when
C) -
D) of whom
E) by which
4. The dog's owner, ---- tied it to that streetlight an hour and a half ago, must be in the supermarket.
- A) whom
B) when
C) which
D) who
E) whose
5. The highest battlefield ---- on Earth is Red Square.
- A) being found
B) finding
C) found
D) to find
E) find
6. At Siachen ---- is located in the Himalayas, the greatest danger to climbers is the extreme weather.
- A) that
B) which
C) whose
D) where
E) when
7. The voice ---- you couldn't recognize on the telephone was my aunt's.
- A) that
B) who
C) whose
D) whom
E) where
8. The Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York is the art gallery ---- El Greco's View of Toledo is displayed in.
- A) whose
B) which
C) where
D) when
E) whom
9. The person ---- this letter ---- we found in the cold store was sent apparently never received it.
- A) for which / —
B) when / whom
C) whose / which
D) to whom / that
E) who / whose
10. This is the waterway the current ---- makes crossing quite difficult, especially in autumn.
- A) when
B) where
C) from whom
D) —
E) of which

11. In 1905, an event happened ---- had an massive effect on the writer Luigi Pirandello's life.

- A) when
- B) where
- C) which
- D) why
- E) whose

12. The mine ---- his family had invested their money in was damaged in a landslide and overflow.

- A) whose
- B) where
- C) when
- D) -
- E) whom

13. His wife, ---- he'd had two children, started to lose her mind due to the shock.

- A) by which
- B) whose
- C) who
- D) with whom
- E) that

14. He had a tragic life. However ---- Michalangelo did in response to these difficulties was to truly launch his writing career.

- A) when
- B) what
- C) which
- D) who
- E) whom

15. Jack wrote the book ---- made him internationally known; it is called The Pascal.

- A) whose
- B) when
- C) that
- D) -
- E) why

16. Jessica ---- I met for the first time last week in USA, has been working as an architect for 13 years.

- A) whom
- B) which
- C) when
- D) whose
- E) where

17. The group ---- composed the melody tune "Woke Up This Morning" for the TV show The Sopranos is Alabama

- A) which
- B) why
- C) whom
- D) where
- E) in which

18. The nearest petrol station must be back in the town ---- we drove through half an hour ago.

- A) when
- B) whose
- C) where
- D) which
- E) what

19. The reason ---- Srinivasa Ramanujan was invited to Britain was his mastermind in mathematics.

- A) of which
- B) why
- C) for whom
- D) who
- E) what

20. The Air - frier ---- handle is loose is the black one, so be careful if you use it.

- A) that
- B) who
- C) which
- D) where
- E) whose

1. In the mid-2020s, it ---- common to say that natural gas ---- a bridge fuel to a zero-carbon future.
A) has become / has been
B) was becoming / will be
C) became / would be
D) had become / was
E) becomes / may be
2. Scientists have long wondered ---- the physical and mental stress of combat might somehow trigger problems in the brain of soldiers.
A) that
B) which
C) both
D) what else
E) whether
3. Some shark skeletons displayed in museums have been reconstructed from multiple isolated bone from the same area, without any possible way to check ---- all those parts belonged to the same animal.
A) if
B) which
C) how
D) why
E) what
4. Norway's government ---- earlier this year that the last coal-fired power plant ---- in 2028.
A) has announced / was closed
B) is announcing / should be closed
C) announced / would be closed
D) had announced / might be closed
E) announces / will be closed
5. This past winter, several polls asked respondents whether they ---- a COVID-19 vaccine when one ---- available to them.
A) may get / become
B) have gotten / has become
C) will get / is becoming
D) had gotten / was becoming
E) would get / became
6. In a recent research, scientists have used samples from a Jamaican cave to track ---- bats adapted to changes in climate over 4,300 years.
A) why
B) how
C) what
D) that
E) how far
7. Determining ---- the Martian surface contains water will be an important step for scientists, because this find might motivate further research on this area.
A) that
B) how far
C) when
D) whether
E) which
8. Experimental mice are valuable tools for studying ---- genetic factors can influence the kinds of brain changes seen in human Alzheimer's dementia.
A) what
B) where
C) how far
D) how little
E) how
9. Some species of slime molds can harden into a stagnant cyst or grow a "tail" and move around, depending on ---- wet their final destination is.
A) what
B) how
C) whichever
D) when
E) wherever
10. The hippocampi plays a vital role in deciding ---- are the most important memories to transform from short-term to long-term memory.
A) who
B) where
C) why
D) when
E) which

11. In a 2013 study to explore ---- phobias and anxiety can be transferred genetically, neuroscientists trained mice to fear the scent of cherry blossoms by associating it with a mild shock.
- A) that
B) as far as
C) when
D) if
E) where
12. After the company announced that they would close their factory due to the economic crisis, many employees started to think ---- they can find jobs in during this economic recession.
- A) how
B) why
C) what
D) that
E) how far
13. Although it is an extremely difficult task to locate the exact route of migratory birds until their final destinations, it is relatively easy to describe ---- they spend their winters and summers.
- A) what
B) which
C) that
D) why
E) where
14. One of the most intriguing questions scientists have not figured out yet is ---- causes an individual to fall in love with another one.
- A) when
B) that
C) where
D) why
E) what
15. Although African officials announced last week that they had eradicated zika virus in Afrika completely, some people in the developed countries didn't believe their claims.
- A) were announcing / is eradicated
B) announced / had eradicated
C) had announced / eradicated
D) announces / will be eradicated
E) have announced / would be eradicated
16. According to the law, all employees of a company must be familiar with the evacuation plan of that company such as ---- to gather with the rest of the employees in case of an earthquake.
- A) what
B) where
C) that
D) when
E) which
17. Although there is a common misconception that camels can withstand desert conditions for three days without drinking any water, actually ---- they can survive without water depends on their age.
- A) how long
B) who
C) how
D) how far
E) whom
18. The biggest challenge with current drug treatments is that it may take a few months to determine ---- a person is responding to the treatment or not.
- A) how
B) why
C) what
D) whether
E) that
19. The biggest reason for obesity in our modern world is ---- people are consuming more and more processed food.
- A) where
B) when
C) that
D) whether
E) why
20. Celebrities of a community must acknowledge ---- many young children are taking them as role models and so they must act accordingly.
- A) whether
B) which
C) that
D) whom
E) where

1. Some people can't understand ---- the union has to complain about as they believe the wage offer from the supervision is more than satisfactory.
- A) who
B) why
C) where
D) what
E) which
2. Ironically, One of my friends who has a very deep love and shows respect for animals is mad about fishing and goes to the river ---- he has any spare time.
- A) whoever
B) however
C) whenever
D) whichever
E) whatever
3. Didn't they tell you ---- entrance to use? Your tickets are for section K, which is on the other side of the stadium.
- A) which
B) where
C) whom
D) when
E) how
4. It is tough to imagine ---- anyone would want to take harmful banned drugs.
- A) which
B) what
C) whom
D) whether
E) why
5. The manager of the offending team has explained ---- the members of his team try to rehabilitate youngsters who are involved in crime.
- A) however
B) how far
C) how
D) what
E) whom
6. I would like to know ---- brunch is included in the price or not.
- A) which
B) how
C) where
D) when
E) if
7. It is obvious ---- Mrs Hawkins cares for her family. She not only covered all the expenditures for her children to attend university, but she paid for them to have extra private training as well.
- A) how long
B) whomever
C) however
D) how much
E) how often
8. Everyone could tell ---- proud Poul Steven was of his wife when she won the award.
- A) whom
B) when
C) which
D) what
E) how
9. ---- we join them on their trip to Alaska depends on how much it will cost us in total.
- A) Even if
B) The fact that
C) Which
D) Whether
E) Whatever
10. Most of us know ---- the CIO of the company is totally unskilled, but for some reason, nobody challenges him at work.
- A) whom
B) that
C) what
D) when
E) where

11. The low rate of interest in the USA at the moment explains ---- there is a shortage of houses for sale.

- A) why
- B) where
- C) how long
- D) what
- E) when

12. I think Jessica's brother lives around ---- they have built the new holiday centre.

- A) where
- B) who
- C) that
- D) when
- E) how

13. In law, it is no excuse for a person to say he was unaware that ---- he did was against the law.

- A) when
- B) where
- C) which
- D) that
- E) what

14. I have observed ---- I have much more dynamism when I eat plenty of fruit and vegetables.

- A) when
- B) where
- C) that
- D) what
- E) whose

15. Indian's colourful customs have spread ---- the Irish have settled ---- throughout the world.

- A) however
- B) whenever
- C) whoever
- D) wherever
- E) whichever

16. The local people believe that the cursed manor house brought bad luck to ---- possessed it.

- A) wherever
- B) whoever
- C) however
- D) whatever
- E) whomever

17. I can't tell you exactly ---- it will take me to type this report, but it can't be less than half an hour.

- A) what else
- B) what time
- C) however
- D) when
- E) how long

18. It's not correct to talk about your personal difficulties with ---- you meet in the office.

- A) wherever
- B) whatever
- C) whenever
- D) whomever
- E) however

19. We haven't been told yet ---- our next pay rise will be.

- A) where
- B) whenever
- C) whose
- D) whom
- E) how much

20. A dog can be fed either the dry meal or canned food, but ---- type is selected must have the nutrients essential for the animal's well-being.

- A) whichever
- B) however
- C) wherever
- D) whatever
- E) whenever

1. Employers in the service sector, including hotel manager and restaurant owners are expressing concerns that certain jobs are becoming ----- to find suitable employees.
A) harder
B) as hard
C) hardly
D) hardest
E) hard enough
2. As refugees are ---- likely group in a country to take the most ideal education, they occupy the biggest share in an unemployment chart.
A) little
B) as little as
C) the least
D) so little
E) little enough
3. Actors who are awarded the Golden Globe do not only earn ---- salaries but get increased attention by the media and ---- film offers, as well.
A) the highest / too good
B) high / well
C) highly / good
D) as high / best
E) higher / better
4. The head of victim of the car accident was bleeding ---- he was urgently taken to the operation room.
A) too intensely
B) as intense as
C) the most intensely
D) so intensely that
E) more intense
5. The Chinese textile sector has become competitive because of high profits, which may result in ---- pressure on manufacturers.
A) many
B) by far
C) more
D) most
E) too
6. Health issues are ---- neglected in India, however, they may result in widespread diseases which the Indian economy cannot handle.
A) largely enough
B) large
C) as large as
D) too large
E) largely
7. Extreme weather conditions that are not expected in low latitude areas may give harm to plants especially if they are in their early and ---- defenseless stages of growth.
A) enough
B) most
C) by far
D) further
E) many
8. What can lead you all into a ---- future is being aware of your responsibilities and having the courage to carry out them.
A) brightest
B) as bright
C) too bright
D) brighter
E) brightly
9. A politician is supposed to listen ---- when the voters are expressing their expectations.
A) close
B) closer
C) as close as
D) closely enough
E) closely
10. Palaeontologists agree that the fossil belongs to ---- dinosaur ever lived on Australian continent.
A) larger
B) large
C) the largest
D) too large
E) large enough

11. Factories producing chemicals release ---- 3 billion litres of waste into rivers and oceans yearly which threatens marine life.

- A) even
- B) such as
- C) at least
- D) enough
- E) mostly

12. ---- coffee species is arabica which currently accounts for over half of the production in South America.

- A) Popular enough
- B) The most popular
- C) More popular
- D) Too popular
- E) As popular as

13. A potential food crisis may pose an equal or even ---- threat to the global security than any natural disaster or war.

- A) greatly
- B) greater
- C) great
- D) the greatest
- E) too great

14. Civil Defence authorities asked the military to help people in areas that were ---- hit by the typhoon last week.

- A) the worse
- B) badly
- C) worst
- D) bad
- E) so bad

15. Its wet climate and rich black soil makes the black sea region of Turkey the top producer of plants ---- tea and tropical fruits ---- kiwi.

- A) more / than
- B) as / as
- C) such as / so
- D) as with / too
- E) like / such as

16. The tsunami following the earthquake resulted in the death of many people and caused ---- US\$50 million of damage in the infrastructure.

- A) the most
- B) as
- C) more than
- D) such
- E) by far

17. As the expectations of neighbours may change from a country to another, ---- more attention has to be given to neighbour relations in Turkey.

- A) least
- B) few
- C) very
- D) a lot
- E) many

18. People living in urban areas usually need approximately a few times ---- water ---- people living in countryside.

- A) even / more
- B) such / that
- C) so / that
- D) more / than
- E) as / as

19. Athletes who tightly follow their daily schedule and, thus, are in ---- shape are ---- likely to suffer from an injury during the championship.

- A) good enough / few
- B) good / many
- C) the best / fewer
- D) well / the least
- E) better / less

20. My doctor told me the ---- I work out or try to lead a more active life, the ---- I may get in near future.

- A) less / so fat
- B) much / much fatter
- C) most / the fattest
- D) less / fatter
- E) rather / rather fat

1. John Ruther is regarded ---- the father of nuclear science because he made the first discoveries in this field.
- A) similar to
B) as
C) such as
D) like
E) the same as
2. Kate was ---- worried during the breakdown of the bank ----- she decided to go to its HQs in the capital for the rest of her future career..
- A) such / as
B) too / for
C) more / than
D) as / as
E) so / that
3. Stephane likes window seats ---- seats in the aisle, so absolutely don't book an aisle one for him.
- A) well enough to
B) better than
C) as well as
D) too well for
E) the best that
4. We need ---- logs to be brought to the campsite as you can find before it gets dark..
- A) too many
B) very many
C) as many
D) how much
E) such a lot
5. Francis Bacon's work Painting was only painted in 1946, but it is already ---- to be moved from its home in New York city.
- A) fragile enough
B) so fragile
C) such fragile
D) more fragile
E) too fragile
6. The body of the Victim was ---- well-preserved when it was found that he was thought to be a recent murder victim.
- A) so
B) too
C) such
D) as
E) very
7. Finally, it turned out ---- 4,400 years had passed since his violent and mysterious death.
- A) so many
B) more than
C) the most
D) too much
E) as much as
8. When Marco Polo arrived in the North of China, he had never before seen such a rich and crowded country ---- it.
- A) than
B) that
C) for
D) like
E) as
9. The athletes are ---- interested in talking about their performances ---- they were last week, but I don't know why they've changed.
- A) so / that
B) as / as
C) less / than
D) such / that
E) very / like
10. Lie detectors are not ---- for their outcomes to be used in many law courts.
- A) more reliable
B) too reliable
C) such reliable
D) reliable enough
E) the most reliable

11. Bruce has collected ----reliable information on the Internet that he will be unable to complete his project.

- A) too few
- B) enough
- C) too little
- D) so few
- E) so little

12. Before Adele was ---- to sing on her own, she had worked ---- a backing singer in her closest friend's band.

- A) too experienced / similar to
- B) experienced enough / as
- C) more experienced / such as
- D) so experienced / like
- E) very experienced / the same as

13. Pekin is now considered to be ---- for exceptional food than any other city in the world.

- A) better
- B) so good
- C) as good
- D) best
- E) too good

14. Johnatan is ---- determined to be content with being an ordinary member of parliament for long.

- A) more
- B) too
- C) much
- D) very
- E) so

15. The frames in the tower are ---- of all of them to clean, so they are often just left dirty.

- A) too hard
- B) the hardest
- C) hard enough
- D) so hard
- E) harder

16. Blue Whales are ---- unique animals that scientists have put them into a group on their own.

- A) most
- B) much
- C) so
- D) more
- E) such

17. Karim Benzema is only one of the Ittihad FC's players, but his salary is twice ---- the whole of the rest of the team's.

- A) the most
- B) more
- C) as much as
- D) as many as
- E) too much for

18. The actor Tim Roth believes that his role in the Reservoir Dogs was ---- than in Million Dollar Hotel.

- A) as good as
- B) so good
- C) the best
- D) better
- E) too good

19. I'm in tears because I have never heard ---- a moving piece of music as this.

- A) such
- B) most
- C) more
- D) as
- E) too

20. Purportedly, out of all animals, the boxer Andre Roussi hated snakes ----

- A) that
- B) the most
- C) more
- D) than
- E) much

1. Following the second world war, many England colonies asked ---- independent from the motherland; however, there were also others who felt a strong loyalty ---- as a colony.
A) becoming / having continued
B) to become / to continue
C) having become / to be continued
D) become / to have continued
E) to have become / continuing
2. At the beginning of the pandemic, many countries closed their borders in order to prevent the spread of the virus and advised their people to return to the country as soon as possible.
A) have closed / to be returned
B) had closed / having returned
C) closed / to return
D) are closing / to have returned
E) were closing / returning
3. Due to their higher vulnerability to COVID-19, some people are planning ---- from home because this will not only let them protect themselves but also allow them ---- some time with their families.
A) working / having spent
B) to have work / to be spent
C) having worked / to have spent
D) to be worked / spending
E) to work / to spend
4. People with Alzheimer's disease may have difficulty ---- their conversations with people, so they ---- the same story over and over again.
A) remembering / may tell
B) to remember / might tell
C) being remembered / must tell
D) having remembered / should tell
E) to have remembered / could tell
5. In the age of social media, people ---- weird day by day, and they are crazy enough ---- anything to get the attention of others.
A) became / doing
B) had become / to have done
C) become / having done
D) are becoming / to do
E) will become / to be done
6. When you are charged by your bank for any purchase you don't remember ----, you should immediately contact with authorities because this ---- an indication of credit card theft.
A) having made / may be
B) to make / should be
C) to have made / might be
D) being made / must be
E) making / need to be
7. ---- how fun it can be, we decided to make the classroom union an annual event and right now we are planning ---- another one next year.
A) Having realized / having
B) Being realized / being had
C) Realizing / to have
D) Realized / to have had
E) To realize / having had
8. Soon, global demand for alcohol is expected to increase gradually mainly because the population of the world started to rise considerably.
A) increasing / having risen
B) to increase / to rise
C) being increased / to have risen
D) having increased / to be risen
E) to have increased / rising
9. Contrary to the past, many people do not need to stop ---- for directions when they ---- at a place right now because of navigations.
A) to ask / are lost
B) to be asked / have been lost
C) asking / are being lost
D) to have asked / had been lost
E) having asked / were being lost
10. Although many people were allowed ---- to their homelands in the population exchange between Greece and Turkey in 1923, some people decided ---- at the place where they were living.
A) returning / stayed
B) to return / to stay
C) to be returned / having stayed
D) having returned / to have stayed
E) to have returned / staying

11. Most of the entrepreneurs in Turkey ---- their own businesses try to learn by trial and error; however, this is not an easy process because it means ---- to face with their mistakes.
- A) starting / having
B) to be started / to have
C) to start / to have had
D) started / having had
E) having started / being had
12. Recently, North Korea ---- at the centre of attention because the government admitted ---- out a secret nuclear tests.
- A) was / having carried
B) has been / carrying
C) had been / to carry
D) is / to have carried
E) will be / to be carried
13. Although the creation of atomic bomb ---- the world end WWII, scientists regret ---- it in that it could also have caused the demise of our existence.
- A) could have helped / to develop
B) had to help / having been developed
C) may have helped / developing
D) should have helped / having developed
E) might have helped / to have developed
14. Especially in workplaces, it is easy to forget ---- good work because usually, it ---- unnoticed; however, incomplete works are usually the ones that get our attention.
- A) praising / has gone
B) to have praised / went
C) to praise / goes
D) having praised / had gone
E) having been praised / will go
15. When the mathematicians first suggested ---- geometry to help architects construct buildings, the idea was considered ---- completely absurd.
- A) having employed / to being
B) to employ / having been
C) employing / to be
D) to have employed / being
E) having been employed / to have been
16. Currently, governments are encouraging people ----the necessary changes in their lifestyles to slow down the global warming; however, people seems ---- no intention of doing so.
- A) making / being had
B) to make / to have
C) having made / having had
D) to have made / having
E) to be made / to have had
17. Although many sports tournaments ---- all around the world before the WWI, people had to stop participating in these tournaments ---- their countries.
- A) were held / to defend
B) had been held / defending
C) have been held / to be defending
D) were being held / having defended
E) are held / to have defended
18. ---- Asian countries such as Japan, China and Vietnam are generally considered safe; however, visitors are still being advised ---- carrying large amounts of money with them.
- A) To visit / avoiding
B) Having visited / to be avoided
C) Visiting / to avoid
D) To have visited / having been avoided
E) To be visited / to have avoided
19. In the concluded trial of Johnny Depp vs Amber Heard, which ---- attention from all over the world, Johnny Depp denied ---- his ex-wife.
- A) received / having abused
B) has received / to have abused
C) was receiving / to abuse
D) receives / abusing
E) is receiving / having been abused
20. Many people may remember ---- their first computers for thousands of dollars a few decades ago; however, current advances in technology provided us the opportunity ---- them under \$1000.
- A) to buy / having purchased
B) to have bought / purchasing
C) having bought / to be purchased
D) buying / to purchase
E) to be bought / to have been purchased

1. When ---- close to the body, electromagnets are claimed ---- capable of electrically charging iron atoms in the red corpuscles of blood.

- A) having held / being
- B) to hold / to have been
- C) to have held / being
- D) held / to be
- E) holding / having been

2. Drone fishing is very dangerous and experts advise ---- it if you are not familiar with the province or weather conditions.

- A) not to try
- B) not to have tried
- C) not to be tried
- D) not being tried
- E) not trying

3. I worked late into the night, ---- a long report for the president.

- A) to be prepared
- B) preparing
- C) being prepared
- D) prepared
- E) to have been prepared

4. If your "Go- pro" is limited ---- images with exposures of 40 seconds or less, it is impossible to take pictures of a low- light landscape, which requires exposures of a few minutes.

- A) to be taken
- B) taking
- C) to taking
- D) having taken
- E) being taken

5. She'll never forget ---- her front tooth ---- and how proud she was since she was the only one in my class who visited a dentist.

- A) having / removed
- B) having had / to remove
- C) to have had / removing
- D) to have / removed
- E) to be having / to have removed

6. In order to make seeds, flowers need ---- pollen to and from one another and this procedure happens mostly by insects, such as bees.

- A) transferring
- B) to have transferred
- C) having been transferred
- D) to transfer
- E) to be transferred

7. The Holocaust Gallery is dedicated ---- members of all races and cultures to recognize the characteristic worth and dignity of human life in order to avoid future genocides.

- A) teaching
- B) to have taught
- C) to teaching
- D) having taught
- E) to teach

8. When we hear people ---- aloud with themselves we consider it bizarre.

- A) to be talking
- B) to have talked
- C) to talking
- D) to talk
- E) talking

9. There is undeniably no point in ---- a new computer if you don't use it frequently.

- A) to have had
- B) to have
- C) have
- D) having
- E) to be having

10. "You Are The One" was such a sensitive film that I still remember ---- into tears in the middle of the film.

- A) to have broken
- B) to be breaking
- C) broken
- D) to break
- E) breaking

11. I am working for a institution ---- with people in the developing countries of Africa, helping them ---- from modern technology.

- A) work / benefiting
- B) working / to benefit
- C) has been working / benefit
- D) worked / to have benefited
- E) work / to benefit

12. Parents are urged ---- as much about a film as possible before they allow their children to attend.

- A) learned
- B) learning
- C) to learn
- D) to have learned
- E) having learned

13. Since they are asked so many uncomfortable questions about their private lives many superstars detest ---- interviews.

- A) to give
- B) to be given
- C) giving
- D) having given
- E) being given

14. Concerns about hygiene, the safety of food and water, and the plain visual effects of poverty have made many tourists avoid ---- to developing countries.

- A) to travel
- B) have travelled
- C) to have travelled
- D) travelling
- E) to travelling

15. Doctors know weighty kids are likely to keep ---- weight, which is why Holland is facing the unpleasant situation of a childhood obesity epidemic.

- A) gaining
- B) to gain
- C) being gained
- D) to gaining
- E) to be gained

16. The Nicola Tesla Children's Fund on Wednesday denied ---- a donation from Israel company Nestle or that it even had an association with the company.

- A) to have received
- B) having received
- C) being received
- D) to receive
- E) to be received

17. The top trainers stay on top because they don't allow their self-interests ---- with doing what is best.

- A) having interfered
- B) being interfered
- C) to interfere
- D) interfering
- E) having been interfered

18. In early China, Chinese women's whole lives were devoted ---- men.

- A) to have obeyed
- B) having obeyed
- C) to obey
- D) to obeying
- E) obeying

19. If you learn how ---- more of what you already have, you will find yourself having more to appreciate.

- A) appreciating
- B) having appreciated
- C) to appreciate
- D) being appreciated
- E) to be appreciated

20. I remember ---- the Grand Canyon as a child and ---- amazed at the size and beauty.

- A) to visit / be
- B) having visited / to have been
- C) visiting / being
- D) to have visited / been
- E) to visit / be

1. Bill Richardson received ---- support for him to be able to continue with his campaign to be president.
- A) none
B) too little
C) a few
D) so few
E) hardly any
2. Choose ---- colour of paint that you think will go well with our bedroom curtains.
- A) any
B) several
C) enough
D) all
E) whole
3. ---- one of the symbols in ---- International Phonetic Alphabet is matched to a specific sound.
- A) Whole / some
B) Either / —
C) All / an
D) Every / a
E) Each / the
4. Bank loans have enabled ---- poor families around the world to have ---- prosperity.
- A) a lot of / most
B) any / each
C) several / few
D) many / a little
E) much / plenty of
5. ---- time a hiker has been lost during climbing , it has reminded us how dangerous extreme sports can be.
- A) Several
B) Whole
C) Much
D) Each
E) Some
6. There is ---- gas in the container; that is why the water boiler went out.
- A) no more
B) a few
C) any longer
D) none
E) a little
7. During her lifetime, the crime fiction author Alfred Hostle wrote ---- books, and ---- of them contain the figure of Vikings.
- A) a lot of / any
B) many / both
C) a great number of / some
D) a good deal of / several
E) much / whole
8. Sharron can't find Michael ---- but she did notice ---- suspicious in the main corridor on the fourth floor.
- A) anyone / nobody
B) nothing / something
C) everywhere / nothing
D) nowhere / anyone
E) anywhere / somebody
9. ---- Thailand is ---- large country in Asia, and its population is about 80 million.
- A) The / a
B) Some / the
C) A / —
D) Any / some
E) — / an
10. After more than 20 years of working, Steven has finally managed to save up ---- to buy ---- a brand new car.
- A) the whole / itself
B) too much / himself
C) many / its own
D) enough / his own
E) all / themselves

11. American doctors do not dress white coats in hospitals ---- as their sleeves may cause infections to spread.

- A) hardly any
- B) no more
- C) some more
- D) no longer
- E) any longer

12. This modification has been the focus of ---- interest from the US, but there are ---- plans to present a prohibition on doctors' coats there.

- A) some / no
- B) much / any
- C) several / little
- D) many / none
- E) plenty / few

13. Jason and Philip haven't seen ---- for a very long time, so they are looking forward to their meeting tomorrow.

- A) themselves
- B) everyone
- C) one another
- D) the other
- E) who else

14. The Band must have been disappointed that their single "Headlines" sold ---- copies in the first week of ---- release.

- A) some / itself
- B) little / their
- C) any / themselves
- D) many / them
- E) few / its

15. These new scissors ---- this material ---- better than the old ones did.

- A) won't cut / more
- B) don't cut / any
- C) doesn't cut / much
- D) isn't cutting / a bit
- E) aren't cutting / few

16. A Chinese woman kicked and punched a 1.5 meter gopher snake after the snake had wrapped ---- around ---- pet dog.

- A) it / her own
- B) itself / her
- C) her / herself
- D) herself / its
- E) its own / itself

17. Sinbad and Odysseus ---- like sailing, so ---- one of them would be happy to accompany you on your sailing trip.

- A) each / any
- B) none / neither
- C) either / each
- D) all / both
- E) both / either

18. "Rhyme of the Ancient Mariner" is a poem that was obviously written by ----, but ---- is known about its author.

- A) anyone / something
- B) nobody / anyone
- C) someone / nothing
- D) somebody / nobody
- E) anybody / everything

19. The Big Four game are four large African animals, and ---- animal appears on a separate North African banknote.

- A) each
- B) whole
- C) all
- D) neither
- E) either

20. Of these coins, the one that has ---- value has a picture of a hawk.

- A) the most
- B) a large number of
- C) some more
- D) any more
- E) quite a few

1. Upon graduation, ---- student is sent an information pack giving useful tips and information about finding suitable employment.

- A) all
- B) each
- C) none
- D) many
- E) a few

2. Although we've already had ---- volunteers, we are still seek for ---- to help out at the school fete.

- A) plenty of / much
- B) several / much more
- C) a number of / a few more
- D) a lot of / a little more
- E) almost no / quite a lot

3. ---- of his novels, The Twans, ---- difficult to fully appreciate if you don't know about the poet's meeting Melly Sachs.

- A) Much / have been
- B) Several / was
- C) A few / is going to be
- D) Some / has been
- E) One / is

4. ---- secret meetings the board of directors has had recently have led to ---- rumor in the office.

- A) Every one of / lots of
- B) Too many / plenty
- C) A great deal of / many
- D) A few / some
- E) A good many / a few

5. If people showed ---- concern for the environment, there wouldn't be ---- pollution in the world.

- A) much / too many
- B) enough / none
- C) less / several of
- D) more / so much
- E) a few more / too much

6. It takes ---- of concentration and endurance to make complex lace handicrafts.

- A) enough
- B) a good deal
- C) a little
- D) much more
- E) a great many

7. ---- large number of wale watchers arrived at ---- place where the rare ones had been sighted.

- A) The / some
- B) So / a
- C) Such / -
- D) Too / -
- E) A / the

8. This footballer can kick the ball with ---- feet, but he is especially dangerous with his left.

- A) all
- B) neither
- C) some
- D) both
- E) either

9. On domestic airlines, there are always ---- a pilot and a copilot and each knows the other's job, so, in the event that ---- falls ill during the flight, the other is qualified to land the plane safely.

- A) either / both
- B) neither / any
- C) both / either
- D) all / neither
- E) many / one

10. She hasn't accepted the job in Moscow for ---- reasons, the most important of which is that she hates cold weather.

- A) much
- B) each
- C) every
- D) a few
- E) plenty

11. ---- students actively participated in the discussion, which annoyed the teacher, because it showed that ---- of them hadn't prepared sufficiently.

- A) Few / most
- B) All / hardly any
- C) None of / almost no
- D) Too few / none
- E) Several / enough

12. The short life span of ---- animals as compared to humans is an advantage to scientists since it allows them to observe ---- generations of the same species.

- A) much / the whole
- B) many / several
- C) a little / a few
- D) all / so few
- E) any / much more

13. I'm sorry there is ---- beverage left! Would you mind taking cookies instead?

- A) some
- B) much
- C) any
- D) no
- E) none

14. The trainer was glad that they didn't have ---- important injuries during the tournament, and ---- team was ready for the next week's competition.

- A) a little / every
- B) any / the whole
- C) none / some of
- D) much / much of
- E) many / all

15. Public transport is getting more and more unbearable in this part of the city because there are ---- people, but not ---- vehicles.

- A) many more / much
- B) so much / many
- C) several / a little
- D) plenty of / a few
- E) too many / enough

16. Marketing research is ---- expensive task, and its costs are built into ---- prices of products.

- A) an / the
- B) - / -
- C) the / .
- D) the / some
- E) the / any

17. If you improve ---- conclusion section of your essay, I think you'll get ---- better mark.

- A) - / the
- B) the / a
- C) a / some
- D) a / the
- E) the / .

18. What's ---- name of ---- player who scored ---- last goal?

- A) the / - / a
- B) the / the / the
- C) - / the / an
- D) an / - / the
- E) - / - / -

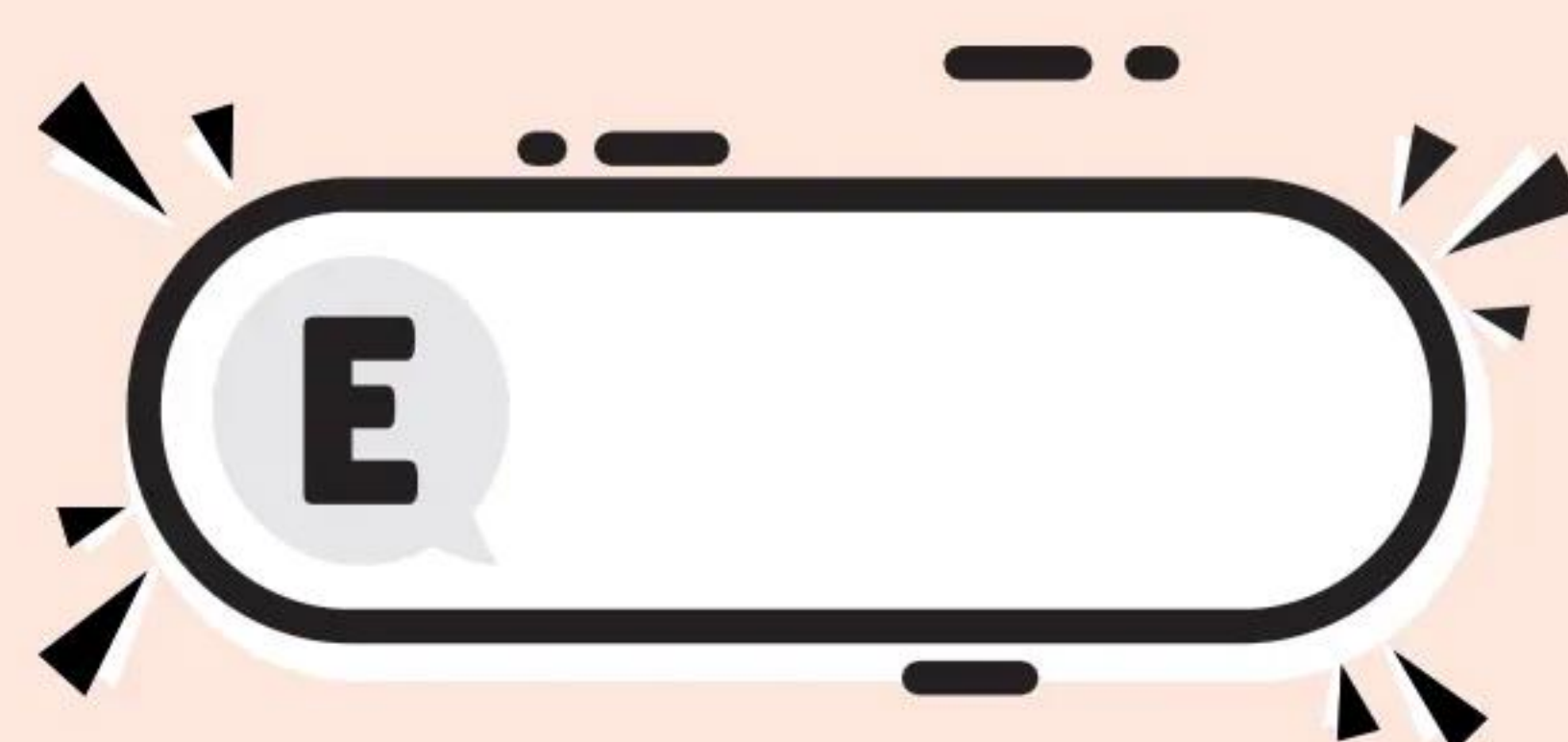
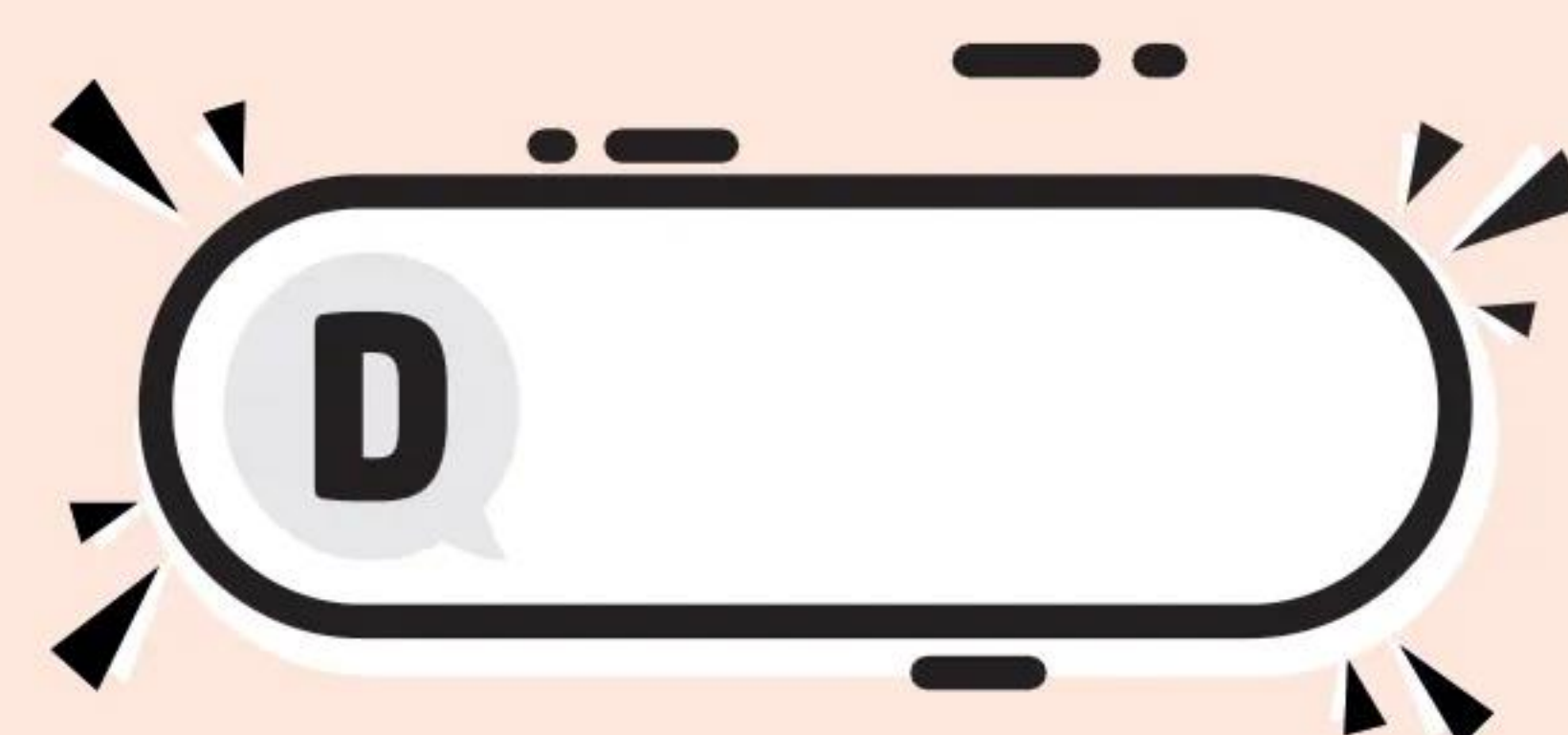
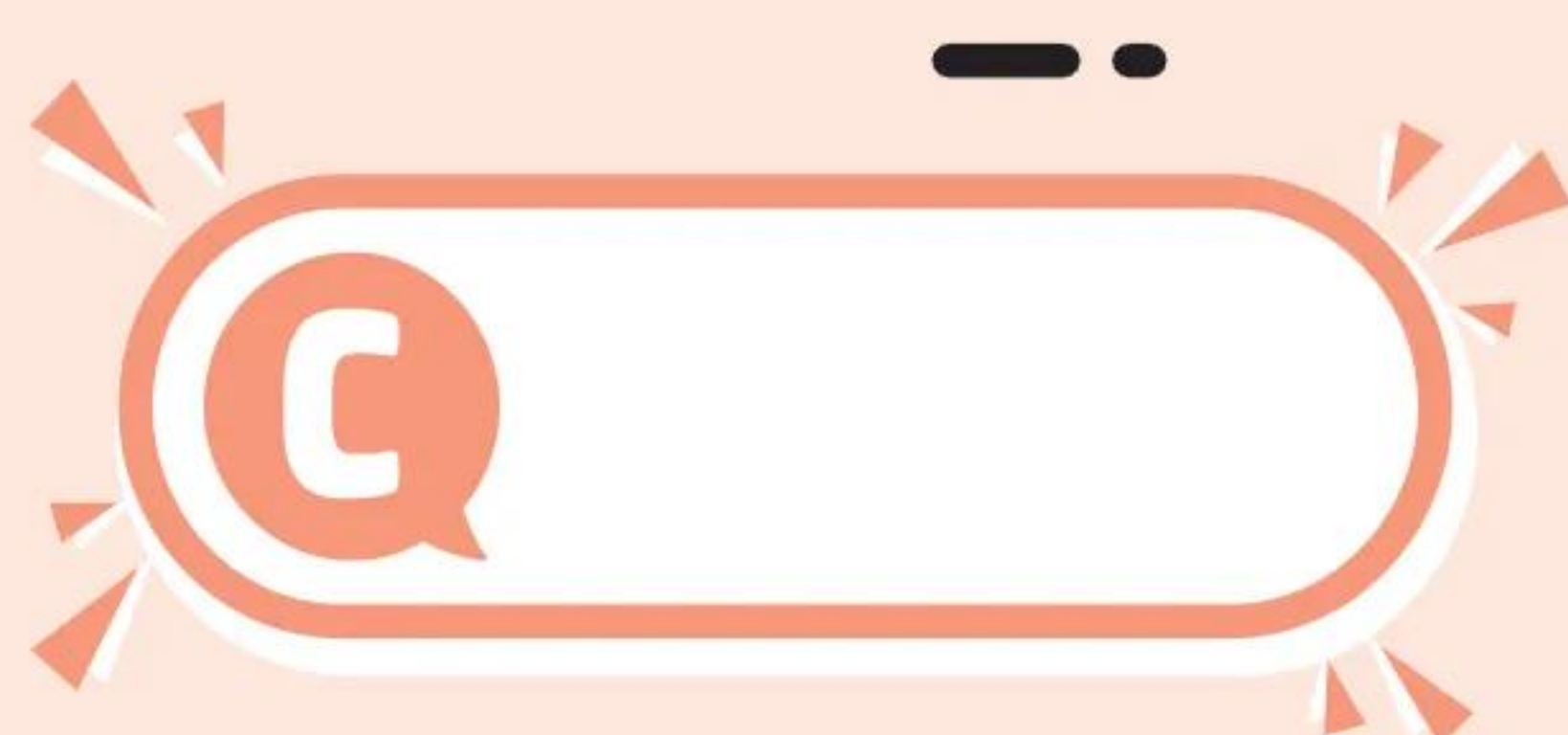
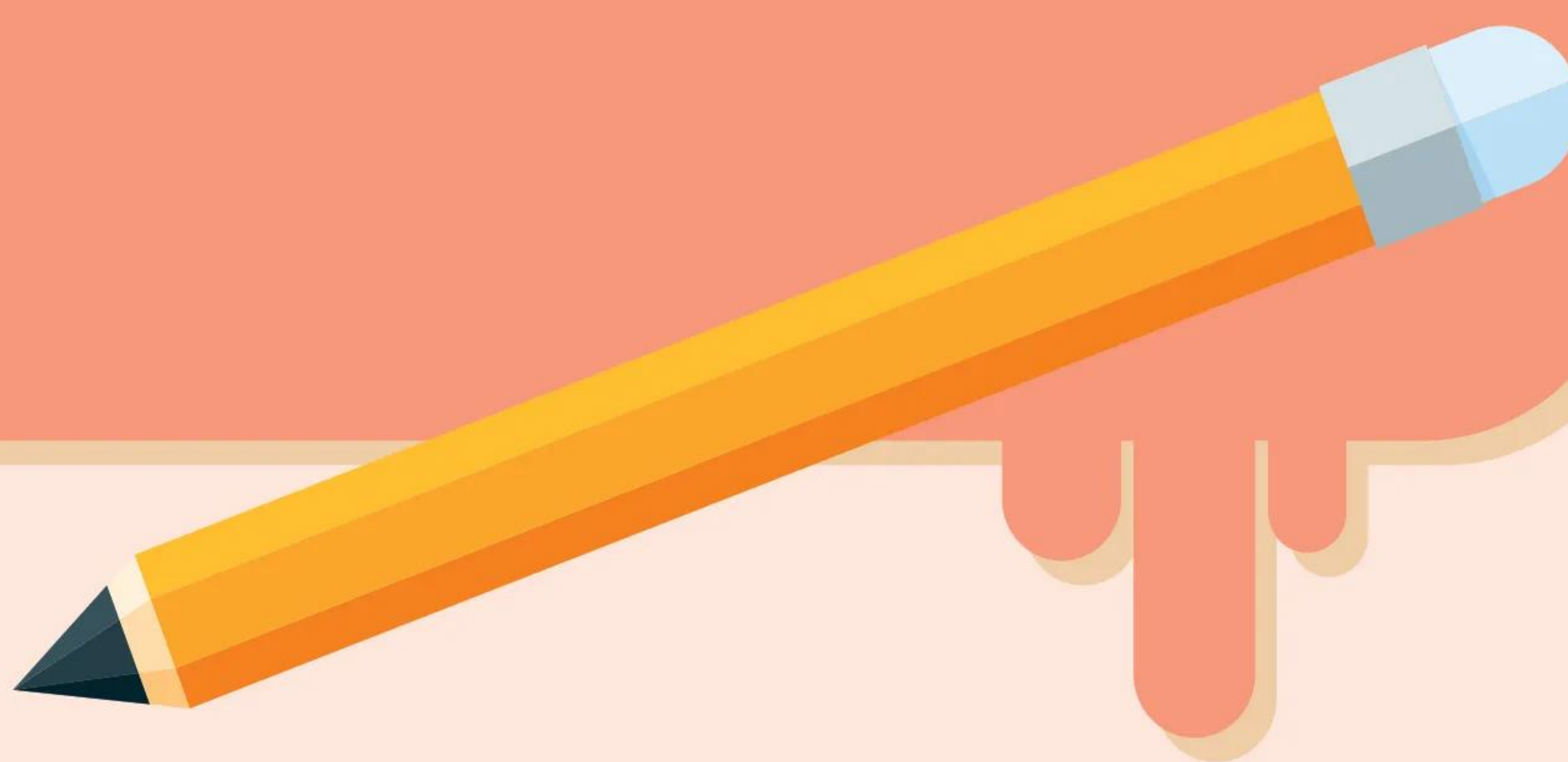
19. I'm going to buy ---- hose pipe because I'm tired of washing ---- car using ---- container.

- A) the / a / -
- B) - / a / the
- C) a / a / the
- D) a / the / a
- E) the / the / -

20. According to Hindus, the god Shiva discovered the pearl when he plucked one from the ocean to adorn ---- daughter Tandia on ---- wedding day.

- A) him / hers
- B) his / her
- C) her / she
- D) himself / his
- E) herself / him

GRAMMAR QUESTION BANK ANSWER KEY



GRAMMAR QUESTION BANK

ANSWER KEY

BOOST YOUR PRONOUNS									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
C	C	D	B	C	B	C	C	A	A
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
E	C	B	A	E	B	C	A	A	D

BOOST YOUR TENSES									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
D	E	D	B	E	C	B	E	D	E
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A	D	C	B	D	E	E	D	A	C

BOOST YOUR MODALS									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
D	B	B	A	B	C	D	A	A	E
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B	D	D	D	D	A	C	D	B	A

BOOST YOUR PASSIVE VOICE									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
E	D	B	E	A	C	A	C	E	C
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A	D	E	D	C	E	A	E	A	B

BOOST YOUR CONDITIONALS									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B	D	B	D	D	E	D	C	E	C
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
D	D	A	B	B	A	B	C	A	A

BOOST YOUR ADJECTIVES & ADVERBS									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	A	B	E	C	A	E	C	A	D
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B	C	A	A	D	E	B	B	C	A

BOOST YOUR RELATIVE CLAUSES									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B	C	D	B	B	E	E	D	E	D
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
E	A	C	E	A	D	A	C	E	

BOOST YOUR ADVERBIAL CLAUSES									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B	D	A	A	C	D	C	E	C	E
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
D	C	D	B	B	E	C	B	A	B

BOOST YOUR NOUN CLAUSES									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
D	E	B	C	A	B	C	C	B	B
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
C	C	D	E	B	B	B	A	A	

BOOST YOUR QUANTIFIERS									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
E	D	A	B	C	E	C	A	D	D
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
C	A	E	C	E	E	D	E	C	A

BOOST YOUR GERUNDS & INFINITIVES									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	E	D	C	B	A	B	D	B	C
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
E	C	D	A	B	E	E	B	A	D

Fiil	Zaman	Form (Active / Passive)	Çeviri
provided	Simple Past Tense	Active	Sağladı
is given	Simple Present Tense	Passive	Verilir
have seen	Present Perfect Tense	Active	Gördü
had been claimed	Past Perfect Tense	Passive	İddia edilmişti
possesses	Simple Present Tense	Active	Sahip olur
was erected	Simple Past Tense	Passive	Dikildi
was being reported	Past Continuous Tense	Passive	Bildiriliyordu
has completed	Present Perfect Tense	Active	Tamamladı
will type	Future Simple Tense	Active	Yazacak
will have sent	Future Perfect Tense	Active	Göndermiş olacak
are being repaired	Present Continuous Tense	Passive	Tamir ediliyor
were taken	Simple Past Tense	Passive	Alındı
will be given	Future Simple Tense	Passive	Verilecek
didn't permit	Simple Past Tense	Active	İzin vermedi
don't live	Simple Present Tense	Active	Yaşamaz
will have been treating	Future Perfect Continuous Tense	Active	Tedavi ediyor olmuş olacak
are meeting	Present Continuous Tense	Active	Buluşuyor
had been cleaning	Past Perfect Continuous Tense	Active	Temizlemekteydi
will be running	Future Continuous Tense	Active	Koşuyor / Yönetiyor olacak
have been employed	Present Perfect Tense	Passive	Çalıştırıldı
were fighting	Past Continuous Tense	Active	Savaşıyordu
was being stored	Past Continuous Tense	Passive	Depolanıyordu
are blocked	Present Simple Tense	Passive	Engellenir

Fiil	Zaman	Form (Active / Passive)	Çeviri
is considered	Simple Present Tense	Passive	Değerlendirilir
have corrected	Present Perfect Tense	Active	Düzeltti
are being collected	Present Continuous Tense	Passive	Toplanıyor
were named	Simple Past Tense	Passive	Adlandırıldı
informed	Simple Past Tense	Active	Bilgilendirdi
will be renamed	Future Simple Tense	Passive	Yeniden adlandırılacak
was assassinated	Simple Past Tense	Passive	Suikast yapıldı
are spending	Present Continuous Tense	Active	Geçiriyor / Harcıyor
has been suffering	Present Perfect Continuous Tense	Active	Acı çekmekte
have been sponsored	Present Perfect Tense	Passive	Desteklendi
had been used	Past Perfect Tense	Passive	Kullanılmıştı
have been bombed	Present Perfect Tense	Passive	Bombalandı
fought	Simple Past Tense	Active	Savaştı
had been examining	Past Perfect Continuous Tense	Active	İncelemekteydi
will have approved	Future Perfect Tense	Active	Onaylamış olacak
will have been doing	Future Perfect Continuous Tense	Active	Yapıyor olmuş olacak
will have been conducted	Future Perfect Tense	Passive	Yapılmış olacak
expects	Simple Present Tense	Active	Ümit eder
is going to affect	Future Simple Tense	Active	Etkileyecek
was going to infect	Future in the Past	Active	Bulaştıracaktı
were assigning	Past Continuous Tense	Active	Ödev veriyordu
is applied	Simple Present Tense	Passive	Uygulanır
killed	Past Simple Tense	Active	Öldürdü

Fiil	Zaman	Form (Active / Passive)	Çeviri
might be drawn	PRESENT	Passive	Çekilmiş olabilir
have to send	PRESENT	Active	Göndermek zorunda
can be exploited	PRESENT	Passive	Sömürülebilir
may have been founded	PAST	Passive	Kurulmuş olabilir
can protect	PRESENT	Active	Koruyabilir
may lead to	PRESENT	Active	Sebepe olabilir
used to involve	PAST	Active	İçerirdi (ama artık içermiyor)
must have been studied	PAST	Passive	Çalışılmış olmalı
should treat	PRESENT	Active	Davranmalı (davransa iyi olur)
mustn't smoke	PRESENT	Active	(sigara) İçmemeli
had better criticize	PRESENT	Active	Eleştirse iyi olur (yoksa sonuçlarına katlanır)
must be stored	PRESENT	Passive	Depolanmalı
mustn't have survived	PAST	Active	Hayatta kalmamış olmalı
used to be thought	PAST	Passive	Düşünülürdü (ama artık düşünülüyor)
should have influenced	PAST	Active	Etkilese iyi olurdu (ama etkilemedi)
had better check	PRESENT	Active	Kontrol etse iyi olur (yoksa sonuçlarına katlanır)
need to see	PRESENT	Active	Görmeli
had to attend	PAST	Active	Katılmak zorundaydı
would rather keep	PRESENT	Active	Saklamayı tercih eder
shouldn't be written	PRESENT	Passive	Yazılmasa iyi olur
can't have kept	PAST	Active	Saklamış olamaz
must have been left	PAST	Passive	Bırakılmış olmalı
must be treated	PRESENT	Passive	Tedavi edilmeli